

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. A most surprising Anecdote from Voltaire, of the Man with the Iron Mask.<br/>             II. Abstract of Miss Blandy's Account of the Affair between her and Mr. Cranston.<br/>             III. Abstract of the Poors Bill.<br/>             IV. A SPEECH on the Subject of the Army.<br/>             V. A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.<br/>             VI. Account of the Act for the better preventing the horrid Crime of Murder.<br/>             VII. Abstract of Lord Bolingbroke's seventh and eighth Letters.<br/>             VIII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of T. Sempronius Gracchus, and Julius Florus, on the Bavarian Subsidy Treaty.<br/>             IX. A State of the National Debt, &amp;c.<br/>             X. Observations on Grammar.<br/>             XI. A Description of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.<br/>             XII. An Encomium on the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.<br/>             XIII. Observations on Prerogative, Power, and Liberty.</p> | <p>XIV. A Censure on the fashionable Vice of Routs.<br/>             XV. Account of the Act for the better preventing Robberies, &amp;c.<br/>             XVI. Miss Blandy's Behaviour at her Execution.<br/>             XVII. Character of Lewis XIV.<br/>             XVIII. Anecdotes relating to the Treaty of Utrecht.<br/>             XIX. The Virtues of distilled Vinegar.<br/>             XX. POETRY: On St. George's Day; to a young Lady; Elegy on Miss Blandy; Contemplation; a new Song, set to Music, &amp;c.<br/>             XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Lords Justices; Bank and East-India Directors; Sessions at the Old Bailey; Assizes; Trials; Executions, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.<br/>             XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.<br/>             XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.<br/>             XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.<br/>             XXV. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new and accurate MAP of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and a fine HEAD of the Right Hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq; SPEAKER of the HOUSE of COMMONS, Beautifully engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

# C O N T E N T S.

A MOST surprising anecdote from Voltaire, of the man with the iron mask	151
On St. George's day	ibid.
A state of the national debt, with the annual interest paid for the same	152
Abstract of the poor's bill, brought in, but not passed, in the last session	153
Observations on grammar, particularly as relating to the Latin tongue	154
A description of Northamptonshire	155, 156
Peterborough described	155 E.
Northampton and the other boroughs	156
The other market-towns	ibid.
An encomium on the present speaker of the house of commons	ibid. F
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued	157—168
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus against the subsidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria	157
How far this nation should engage in a war, and no farther	ibid.
Different views of France and us in giving subsidies	158
That the treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of a king of the Romans	159
No great dependence on the house of Bavaria	160
Our fluctuating politicks with regard to the house of Austria	161, 162
SPEECH of Julius Florus in favour of the treaty	163
The causes of war	ibid. F.
The Dutch and the Empire our most natural allies	164
Purport of the golden bull with regard to a king of the Romans	166
A censure on the fashionable vice of routs	168
Observations on prerogative, power and liberty	ibid. B.
An account of the 7th and 8th letters of lord Bolingbroke	169
Character of Lewis XIV.	ibid. F.
Of the Pyrenean treaty, the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle and Nimèghen, the treaty of Ryfwick, and the two partition treaties	170
Anecdotes relating to the treaty of Utrecht	171, 172
A Summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament	173
Affair relating to Mr. Murray	ibid. B.

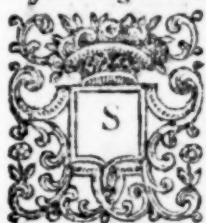
The several resolutions of the committee of supply	174, 175
The grants distinguished into 6 sorts	176
Resolutions of the committee of ways and means	ibid.
SPEECH of N— B—, Esq; on the subject of the army	177
Account of the act for the better preventing the horrid crime of murder	ibid. C.
Account of the act for the better preventing of thefts and robberies, and for regulating places of publick entertainment, and punishing people keeping disorderly houses	178
Abstract of Miss Blandy's account of the affair between her and Mr. Cranston	180
Her behaviour at her execution	183
The virtues of distilled vinegar	184
POETRY. A new song set to musick	185
A country dance	186
An elegy on Miss Blandy	ibid.
To a young lady	187
Contemplation, a poem	188
On Miss Charlot Clayton's birth-day, Dec. 11.	ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	189
Persons condemned at the several assizes in the country	189, 190
Lords justices appointed	189
King sets out for Hanover	ibid.
Lingard convicted of perjury at Coleman's trial	ibid.
Further account of Miss Blandy's execution	ibid.
Bank and East-India directors chosen	190
Thomas Ashley tried, and convicted of perjury	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy	ibid.
General court of the Free British Fishery	ibid.
Remarkable trial	191
Malefactors executed	ibid.
Marriages and Births	ibid.
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	192
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
Catalogue of books for March and April	193, 194, 195
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	196
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*We have received some mathematical questions, several pieces of poetry, &c. from our correspondents, which we were obliged to postpone.*



T H E  
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.  
A P R I L, 1752.

*Mr. VOLTAIRE, in his late Piece, intituled, Le Siecle de Louis XIV. has given us the following Anecdote.*



SOME months after the death of this minister (cardinal Mazarine, 1661) an event happened of a most extraordinary nature, and what is no less surprising, unknown to any of our historians.

A gentleman unknown was in the most secret manner carried prisoner to the castle in the island St. Margaret upon the coast of Provence. His stature was above the common, and of a noble and beautiful presence. This prisoner was during the whole journey in a mask, which had the chin-piece so contrived with steel springs, that he could eat and drink without pulling it off; and his keepers had orders to kill him, if he ever unmasked. He remained in that island, until an officer of great trust, named Saint-Mars, then governor of Pignerol, was made governor of the Bastille in 1690, who went to bring him from the island of St. Margaret, and conducted him to the Bastille, still masked as before. Before his removal from that island, the marquis of Louvois went thither to see him, and treated him with such respect that he did not offer to sit down in his presence. He was lodged in the best apartment in the Bastille; and nothing was refused him that he pleased to call for. His taste turned chiefly upon having linen and laces of the finest kind, and he was entertained in the grandest manner, the governor seldom sitting down while with him. An old physician belonging to the Bastille declared, that he had never seen his face, tho' he had often examined his tongue and other parts of his body; that he was extremely well made, his skin a little upon the brown, and such a tone of voice as interested every body in his favour; but that he never complained of his condition, or allowed any one to see who he

April, 1752.

was. A famous surgeon, says our author, who is son-in-law to the physician I speak of, will testify every thing I have said; and Mr. de Bernaville, successor to Saint-Mars, has often confirmed it.

This unknown gentleman, he adds, died in 1704, and was buried during the night-time, in St. Paul's church-yard; and what must increase our astonishment is, that no man of any figure in Europe disappeared when this gentleman was sent to the island of St. Margaret. Mr. de Chamillard, says he, was the last minister intrusted with this surprising secret; and his son-in-law, marshal de la Feuillade, the second of the name, has told me, that when his father-in-law was upon his death-bed, he had upon his knees begged of him to inform him, who this gentleman was, who was never known by any other name than that of *The man with the iron mask*? but his answer was, that it was a secret of state which he had sworn never to reveal.

Mr. Voltaire does not so much as make a conjecture who this person was, neither shall we; but whoever he was, it seems probable, that he was kept incog. from the day of his birth to the day of his death.

*On St. GEORGE'S Day.*

BRITONS! let this fam'd day due reverence claim,  
Which from your country's patron takes its name;  
Which Edward for the noblest purpose  
When the high order of the garter rose;  
When with that badge distinguish'd merit shone,  
And brib'ry's abject tricks were crimes unknown.  
Ne'er may the monarch's great design be cross'd,  
Or on the unworthy knee the honour lost.  
To the successful warrior be it due,  
And, if he dares be just—the statesman too:  
This rule observ'd for ever may we see,  
At least while Brunswick reigns and Britain's free.

U 2

*As*



*An Account of the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, due or standing out at Christmas 1751, with the annual Interest or other Charges paid for the same.*

# E X C H E Q U E R.

**A**nnuities for long times, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company  
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed  
Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths  
Do on the plate act 6 Geo. I. at 3l. 10s. p. cent.  
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per ann.  
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731  
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund  
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1738, charged on ditto  
Duties on salt further continued 1745  
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills  
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

## EAST-INDIA Company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9. Will. III. and 2 other acts of 6 and 9 Annæ at 3l. 10s. p. c.  
Ann. at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.

## BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743  
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I.  
Purchased of the South-Sea company  
Exchequer bills at 3l. p. cent. charged on the duty on sweets 1737  
Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719  
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714  
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731  
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund  
Ditto at 3l. p. cent. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters  
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto  
Do at 3l. p. c. 1745, on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745  
Ditto at 3l. 10s. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746  
Do at 3l. 10s. p. c. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since do  
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.  
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.  
Do at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747  
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund  
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1750, charged on ditto  
Exchequer bills 1751, charged on ditto

*Memorandum.* The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 21655l. 10s. And the subscribers to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 42615l. 11s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

## SOUTH-SEA Company.

On their capital stock and annuities 9 Geo. I. at 4 per cent. 3,662,784l. 8s. 6d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
At 3l. 10s. per cent. 2,1362,525l. 5s. 5d.  
Annu. at 3l. per cent. 1751, on the sinking fund

### Principal Debt.

£. s. d. q.  
1836275 17 10  $\frac{1}{2}$   
108100  
93080 14 10  $\frac{3}{4}$   
129750  
37821 5 1  $\frac{1}{4}$   
400000  
600000  
300000  
879150  
2200

### Annual Interest, or other Charges paid for the same.

£. s. d. q.  
136453 12 8  
7567  
11218 12  
4541 5  
1134 12 9  
14000  
18000  
9000  
30770 5

3200000

113285 14 4

1000000

30401 15 8

3200000

100000

500000

17500

4000000

141898 3 5  $\frac{1}{2}$

499600

14988

1750000

61250

1250000

43750

800000

24288

800000

24450

1800000

55012 10

1800000

55012 10

2000000

61125

2824428 13 11

100443 14 11

986800

34538

929276 10 6

33047 7 10

4189365 5

148984 6

6660006 18 3

236846 9 11

2968496 8 8

105567 2 11  $\frac{1}{2}$

1000000

30562 10

639901 2 0

19197

64270 10

25025309 13 11  $\frac{1}{2}$

908766 12 6  $\frac{1}{2}$

2100000

64181 5

74309562 10 3

2722052



*An Abstract of the Bill brought in, but not passed into a Law, during last Session of Parliament, intituled, A Bill for the more effectual Relief and Employment of the Poor.*

**A** S this bill was brought in last session, and the passing it into a law suspended, on purpose that during the recess, it might be maturely considered, and that such objections might be made to it, and such alterations, amendments, or additions proposed, as might render it effectual for the charitable and salutary ends intended, an abstract of it must not only be useful but entertaining to all persons, who have any charity or publick spirit in their disposition; and if any thing of importance be communicated to us upon the subject, we shall with pleasure render it publick in our future Magazines.

The preamble sets forth the inconveniences that have arisen from the unlimited power given by law to raise money by taxation for the relief of the poor, and from the laws which authorize the passing of them to their last place of settlement; therefore the bill enacts, 1. That in every county in England and Wales, there shall be one corporation, consisting of such persons, as shall oblige themselves to pay, and shall pay, the sums therein after mentioned, and in manner therein after directed, towards the more effectual relief and employment of the poor in every such county; to have perpetual succession, and to be called governors of the poor; with all powers usual for a corporation. 2. That the clerk of the peace in each county should provide a roll of parchment, with a title, purporting, that the persons, whose names were subscribed, promised to pay to the treasurer of the said corporation, when elected, the several sums set against their names; and should permit all persons to set their names thereunto, and attend for that purpose at all sessions of the peace, or of oyer and terminer. 3. That every subscriber for 5l. or upwards should be a member of the said corporation: And, 4. That as soon as ten such had subscribed, they should, giving proper notice, appoint a meeting, and by ballot chuse a clerk, and also a treasurer, who, after giving security, should demand and receive the sums subscribed; but no person afterwards to vote or act until he has paid 5l. nor to continue a member, if he refuses to pay 5l. for any succeeding year.

There is a multitude of clauses for regulating these corporations, and the several officers belonging to them, viz. a clerk, a treasurer, a steward, an apothecary, a master of manufacture, a matron; and

every physician and surgeon who shall attend the same gratis, is to be deemed a governor, as also the parson of the parish, if he attends the sick and instructs the poor, otherwise a chaplain to be appointed. Then as to the business of these corporations, the bill enacts, 1. That in two years, at least one hospital shall be erected in each county, in which shall be received the children of parents not able to maintain them, and all exposed and deserted children, not above 12 years old; all diseased persons not able to support and provide proper remedies for themselves; all idiots, lunatics, lame, old, blind, and other persons, not able to maintain themselves by their means or labour; by a recommendation in writing from one governor at least. 2. That all the said persons (not being so diseased, aged, or impotent, but able to work in some manner of work) should be employed in some kind of labour, particularly in such trades in which they had been trained; for which purpose the hospitals were, besides furniture, to be provided with all necessary utensils, materials, and other implements of work. 3. That no boy above the age of 15, nor girl above the age of 14, should be permitted to continue in the hospital; and that diseased persons should be discharged as soon as restored to health and strength, or enabled to maintain themselves by their labour, or as soon as the major part of the governors, at their monthly meetings, should order such discharge. 4. That all such poor, during their abode in the hospital, should be subject to such regulations as, by the authority of the act, should be enjoined. 5. That such as did work should have rewards, at the discretion of the corporation, out of the profits of their work; and that out of such profits the master and matron should, besides their salaries, have such rewards. 6. That boys at or before the age of 15, and girls of 14, should by the corporation be bound apprentices for seven years, or a shorter term, to such as should be willing to take and keep them as apprentices; or be put to service upon such condition as the governors should think fit. 7. That parents or friends might, at or before that age, with the childrens consent, take them out. And, 8. That immoralities, indecencies, and idleness should be punished by whipping or abatement of diet, if children; or by abatement of diet or the stocks, if grown persons, by order of a monthly meeting of governors, or of the steward in the intervals, if necessary.

For erecting and endowing these hospitals the bill enacts. 1. That all the money

money contributed by the governors should for 2 years be applied towards building the hospitals. 2. That 3d. in the pound should be raised yearly for two years, by the overseers of the poor in each parish, according to the usual method of taxation for the poor rates, and applied to the same purpose, the surplus, if any, to be applied towards maintaining the poor afterwards admitted. 3. That after two years 6d. in the pound should be afterwards yearly raised in the same manner, and applied to the support of these hospitals; and the overseers of the poor are made subordinate to these corporations, and obliged, when required, to lay their accounts before them. And, 4. That all officers and ministers of justice should be aiding and assisting to these corporations and the officers employed by them.

And lastly, as most of our present laws relating to the poor are by this bill to be, from and after Easter come two years, repealed, particularly that of 43 Eliz. chap. 2. the bill enacts, 1. That the church-wardens in every parish, with four, three, or two substantial householders there, to be nominated yearly in Easter week, or within one month after, by two or more justices of peace of the same liberty, should be the overseers of the poor in that parish. 2. That these overseers of the poor should in their respective parishes, with the consent of two or more justices of the peace, have, with respect to the poor, much the same powers they have at present; and should collect and apply all voluntary charities, and also all penalties, and legacies, to the use of the poor of their respective parishes; and make up and pass their accounts yearly, and deliver the money, &c. in their hands to the next year's overseers, within four days after their being named. 3. That the father or reputed father, grandfather, mother, grandmother and children, of every poor person not able to work, being of sufficient ability, should maintain such poor person, at the discretion of the justices. 4. That two justices, upon complaint of the overseers, should take order for the keeping of any bastard child, by charging the mother, or reputed father, or each of them, with so much weekly, for that purpose. 5. That if any unmarried woman be delivered of, or declare herself with child, and voluntarily swear to the father thereof, it should be lawful for any justice of that liberty to grant his warrant for apprehending him, and to commit him, unless he gives security to appear at the next quarter sessions. And, 6. That no woman should be compelled to be examined before one month after her delivery.

This is the general scope of the bill; for to have given an abstract of all the particular clauses would have appeared tedious to most of our readers, and would have taken up more room than we could spare.

*Would you, in GRAMMAR, rise a second PRISCIAN,  
Be SHARPE your tutor: He's the best logician.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is with great pleasure I have perused many letters in your paper, writ on national topics; and cannot too much applaud your publick spirit, in entertaining us with such dissertations, whether writ by yourself, or others. Our countrymen are lull'd in so deep a sleep, by the Syren, LUXURY, that it requires the voice of a Stentor to awake them, and turn their eyes to their most solid interests; and therefore, the louder your cries, the higher will be your merit.

But there are subjects, widely different from the above hinted at, that also require your notice; among which, such as relate to the improvement of the *polite arts*, claim the next place; and, among these arts, that of GRAMMAR is very worthy of being considered by you, as being the basis of all literature.

It is well known, that the science of Grammar has exercised the pens of numberless writers; and is so abstruse, complicated, and extensive in its nature, that all the acuteness of the human mind seems necessary, to display (as this ought to be done) the various parts of it; and especially, to trace its original workings, in the building up of that mighty edifice, language.

I have examined some attempts for this noble purpose, but all with imperfect satisfaction, till a treatise lately published fell into my hands, entitled, *A Dissertation upon the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue; containing a rational and compendious Method of learning Latin; taken from the Powers of the servile Letters, the Uses of the Greek Digamma, and the Causes of the Latin Tongue.* By Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. Chaplain to his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales.

The sagacious author thus accounts for the motive of his attempting this most useful work, and the result of his labour. "When I published (says he) the first edition of the letters upon the Hebrew language, having some remarks, that I thought were curious, or at least uncommon,

mon, upon the *Greek*, I promised some time or other to publish an introduction to that language, but never intended to write a *Latin Grammar*, until apprehension and concern for the decay of that tongue, and of all literature with it, made me try at first, for my own satisfaction, whether by distinguishing the letters of the *Roman* alphabet, into radical and servile, all the properties of the Latin might not be reduced to the changes of the servile letters; and then the powers of these letters being known and distinctly explained, the Grammar would be comprized in a few notes upon the alphabet. The event answered my expectation; and this trial is the *first form* or method of Grammar, contained in the first thirteen articles. Our author's second way of acquiring an introduction to the Latin tongue, is, by *general rules of formation*; and his third method, by *Paradigmata* or examples." He afterwards expatiates very largely on those several heads, and thereby opens to us a field of grammar, which, till then, had been undiscovered, or not seen in the light in which it is now shewn to us, by this very learned author; who likewise points out in the progress of his curious treatise, the extensive use, in the Latin tongue, of the Greek *Digamma*, or double *Gamma*.

Some delicate remarks are made by him on the *Tenses* (page 6.) where he, after observing, that *there are three perfect, and three imperfect Tenses*, says, that "this distinction belongs only to Verbs active, and not to the Verb *sum*: For existence, [adds he] is instantaneous, and can be considered only three ways, as past, present, or future: So that what we call the perfects of *sum*, are no more than existence, or being past, considered in respect of three points of time."

The *Syntaxis* is accounted for (page 11.)

I shall conclude with observing, that our learned author seemed (to me) whilst I was studying his book, to have unfolded the hidden springs of Grammar, with so peculiar a sagacity, that he often put me in mind of the penetration shewn by our immortal *Newton*, in untwisting the rays of light.

## PHILOLOGUS.

*A Description of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, with a new MAP of the same.*

**N**ORTHAMPTONSHIRE has Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire on the north, Warwickshire and part of Oxfordshire on the west, part of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire on the south, and Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire on the east. Its greatest length is about 45 miles, its greatest breadth about 20, and its circumference about 120 miles. It contains 550,000 acres, is divided into 20 hundreds, has one city, three parliament boroughs, nine other market towns, 326 parishes, and sends 9 members to parliament; the knights of the shire in the present parliament being Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. and Valentine Knightly, Esq; It is blest with a temperate and healthful air, is a fine champain country, has a rich and fruitful soil, abundance of inhabitants, and more noblemens and gentlemens seats and parks than any other county of its extent in the kingdom. It abounds in corn, pasture, sheep, and other cattle, wood, pigeons, and salt-petre; and is well water'd with rivers, the chief of which are the Ouse, the Weland, and the Nen.

Peterborough is a small city on the river Nen, 62 computed and 76 measured miles N. W. from London. It was formerly subject to an abbot, but king Henry VIII. turned the monastery into a cathedral, and made it a bishop's see. The dean and chapter, which consists of 6 prebendaries, are lords of the manor, and elect all the city officers. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen and recorder, and sends two members to parliament, who at present are Edward Wortley Montague and Matthew Lambe, Esqrs. Here is a handsome market-place, and the market on Saturday is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions. It has one parish church, besides the cathedral, which is very magnificent, its west front excelling all in England for stateliness and column-work. In it is a memorandum of one John Scarlet, the sexton, who buried Q. Catharine, divorced by K. Henry VIII. and 50 years afterwards Mary queen of Scots, and is said to have buried the whole parish twice over, dying at 95 years of age.



# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> MOST surprising anecdote from Voltaire, of the man with the iron mask	151
On St. George's day	ibid.
A state of the national debt, with the annual interest paid for the same	152
Abstract of the poor's bill, brought in, but not passed, in the last session	153
Observations on grammar, particularly as relating to the Latin tongue	154
A description of Northamptonshire	155, 156
Peterborough described	155 E.
Northampton and the other boroughs	156
The other market-towns	ibid.
An encomium on the present speaker of the house of commons	ibid. F.
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued	157—168
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus against the subsidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria	157
How far this nation should engage in a war, and no farther	ibid.
Different views of France and us in giving subsidies	158
That the treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of a king of the Romans	159
No great dependence on the house of Bavaria	160
Our fluctuating politicks with regard to the house of Austria	161, 162
SPEECH of Julius Florus in favour of the treaty	163
The causes of war	ibid. F.
The Dutch and the Empire our most natural allies	164
Purport of the golden bull with regard to a king of the Romans	166
A censure on the fashionable vice of routs	168
Observations on prerogative, power and liberty	ibid. B.
An account of the 7th and 8th letters of lord Bolingbroke	169
Character of Lewis XIV.	ibid. F.
Of the Pyrenean treaty, the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle and Nimeghen, the treaty of Ryfwick, and the two partition treaties	170
Anecdotes relating to the treaty of Utrecht	171, 172
A Summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament	173
Affair relating to Mr. Murray	ibid. B.

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The several resolutions of the committee of supply	174, 175
The grants distinguished into 6 sorts	176
Resolutions of the committee of ways and means	ibid.
SPEECH of N—B—, Esq; on the subject of the army	177
Account of the act for the better preventing the horrid crime of murder	ibid. C.
Account of the act for the better preventing of thefts and robberies, and for regulating places of publick entertainment, and punishing people keeping disorderly houses	178
Abstract of Miss Blandy's account of the affair between her and Mr. Cranston	180
Her behaviour at her execution	183
The virtues of distilled vinegar	184
POETRY. A new song set to music	185
A country dance	186
An elegy on Miss Blandy	ibid.
To a young lady	187
Contemplation, a poem	188
On Miss Charlot Clayton's birth-day, Dec. 11.	ibid.
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	189
Persons condemned at the several assizes in the country	189, 190
Lords justices appointed	189
King sets out for Hanover	ibid.
Lingard convicted of perjury at Coleman's trial	ibid.
Further account of Miss Blandy's execution	ibid.
Bank and East-India directors chosen	190
Thomas Ashley tried, and convicted of perjury	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy	ibid.
General court of the Free British Fishery	ibid.
Remarkable trial	191
Malefactors executed	ibid.
Marriages and Births	ibid.
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	192
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
Catalogue of books for March and April	193, 194, 195
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	196
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*several pieces of poetry, &c. from our correspondents.*



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE. A P R I L, 1752.

Mr. VOLTAIRE, in his late Piece, intitled, *Le Siecle de Louis XIV.* has given us the following Anecdote.



SOME months after the death of this minister (cardinal Mazarine, 1661) an event happened of a most extraordinary nature, and what is no less surprising, unknown to any of our historians.

A gentleman unknown was in the most secret manner carried prisoner to the castle in the island St. Margaret upon the coast of Provence. His stature was above the common, and of a noble and beautiful presence. This prisoner was during the whole journey in a mask, which had the chin-piece so contrived with steel springs, that he could eat and drink without pulling it off; and his keepers had orders to kill him, if he ever unmasked. He remained in that island, until an officer of great trust, named Saint-Mars, then governor of Pignerol, was made governor of the Bastille in 1690, who went to bring him from the island of St. Margaret, and conducted him to the Bastille, still masked as before. Before his removal from that island, the marquiss of Louvois went thither to see him, and treated him with such respect that he did not offer to sit down in his presence. He was lodged in the best apartment in the Bastille; and nothing was refused him that he pleased to call for. His taste turned chiefly upon having linen and laces of the finest kind, and he was entertained in the grandest manner, the governor seldom sitting down while with him. An old physician belonging to the Bastille declared, that he had never seen his face, tho' he had often examined his tongue and other parts of his body; that he was extremely well made, his skin a little upon the brown, and such a tone of voice as interested every body in his favour; but that he never complained of his condition, or allowed any one to see who he

April, 1752.

was. A famous surgeon, says our author, who is son-in-law to the physician I speak of, will testify every thing I have said; and Mr. de Bernaville, successor to Saint-Mars, has often confirmed it.

This unknown gentleman, he adds, died in 1704, and was buried during the night-time, in St. Paul's church-yard; and what must increase our astonishment is, that no man of any figure in Europe disappeared when this gentleman was sent to the island of St. Margaret. Mr. de Chamillard, says he, was the last minister intrusted with this surprising secret; and his son-in-law, marshal de la Fuillade, the second of the name, has told me, that when his father-in-law was upon his death-bed, he had upon his knees begged of him to inform him, who this gentleman was, who was never known by any other name than that of *The man with the iron mask*? but his answer was, that it was a secret of state which he had sworn never to reveal.

Mr. Voltaire does not so much as make a conjecture who this person was, neither shall we; but whoever he was, it seems probable, that he was kept incog. from the day of his birth to the day of his death.

On St. GEORGE'S Day.

BRITONS! let this fam'd day due  
reverence claim,  
Which from your country's patron takes  
its name; [chose,  
Which Edward for the noblest purpose  
When the high order of the garter rose;  
When with that badge distinguish'd merit  
shone, [known  
And brib'ry's abject tricks were crimes un-  
Ne'er may the monarch's great design be  
cross'd,  
Or on the unworthy knee the honour lost  
To the successful warrior be it due,  
And, if he dares be just—the statesman too  
This rule observ'd for ever may we see.  
At least while Brunswick reigns and Brit-  
tain's free.

U 2

Account of the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, due or standing out at Christmas 1751, with the annual Interest or other Charges paid for the same.

# EXCHEQUER.

Annuities for long times, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and subscribed to the South Sea company  
 Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed  
 Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths  
 Do on the plate act 6 Geo. I. at 3l. 10s. p. cent.  
 Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per ann.  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1738, charged on ditto  
 Duties on salt further continued. 1745  
 Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills  
 The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

## EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

By 2 acts of parliament 9. Will. III. and 2 other acts of 6 and 9 Anne at 3l. 10s. p. c. Ann. at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743  
 For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I. Purchased of the South-Sea company  
 Exchequer bills at 3l. p. cent. charged on the duty on sweets 1737  
 Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719  
 Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund  
 Ditto at 3l. p. cent. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto  
 Do at 3l. p. c. 1745, on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746  
 Do at 3l. 10s. p. c. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since do  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.  
 Do at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1750, charged on ditto  
 Exchequer bills 1751, charged on ditto

Memorandum. The subscribers of 1000l. to the lottery were allowed an annuity for life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22500l. but is now reduced by 10s. fallen in to 21651l. 10s. And the subscribers to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for life of 18s. which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by 10s. fallen in to 42615l. 11s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

## SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.

On their capital stock and annuities 9 Geo. I. at 4 per cent. 3,662,784l. 8s. 6d.  $\frac{2}{3}$ . At 3l. 10s. per cent. 21,362,525l. 5s. 5d. Annu. at 3l. per cent. 1751, on the sinking fund

### Principal Debt,

£. s. d. q.

1836275 17 10  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 108100  
 93080 14 10  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 129750  
 37821 5 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 400000  
 600000  
 300000  
 879150  
 2200

### Annual Interest, or other Charges paid for the same.

£. s. d. q.

136453 12 8  
 7567  
 11218 12  
 4541 5  
 1134 12 9  
 14000  
 18000  
 9000  
 30770 5  
 113285 14 4  
 30401 15 8  
 100000  
 17500  
 141898 3 5  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 14988  
 61250  
 43750  
 24288  
 24450  
 55012 10  
 55012 10  
 61125  
 100443 14 11  
 34538  
 33047 7 10  
 148984 6  
 236846 9 11  
 105567 2 11  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 30562 10  
 19197  
 6470 10  
 908766 12 6  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 64181 5

74309562 10 3

2722052



*An Abstract of the Bill brought in, but not passed into a Law, during last Session of Parliament, intituled, A Bill for the more effectual Relief and Employment of the Poor.*

**A**s this bill was brought in last session, and the passing it into a law suspended, on purpose that during the recess, it might be maturely considered, and that such objections might be made to it, and such alterations, amendments, or additions proposed, as might render it effectual for the charitable and salutary ends intended, an abstract of it must not only be useful but entertaining to all persons, who have any charity or publick spirit in their disposition; and if any thing of importance be communicated to us upon the subject, we shall with pleasure render it publick in our future Magazines.

The preamble sets forth the inconveniences that have arisen from the unlimited power given by law to raise money by taxation for the relief of the poor, and from the laws which authorize the passing of them to their last place of settlement; therefore the bill enacts, 1. That in every county in England and Wales, there shall be one corporation, consisting of such persons, as shall oblige themselves to pay, and shall pay, the sums therein after mentioned, and in manner therein after directed, towards the more effectual relief and employment of the poor in every such county; to have perpetual succession, and to be called governors of the poor; with all powers usual for a corporation. 2. That the clerk of the peace in each county should provide a roll of parchment, with a title, purporting, that the persons, whose names were subscribed, promised to pay to the treasurer of the said corporation, when elected, the several sums set against their names; and should permit all persons to set their names thereunto, and attend for that purpose at all sessions of the peace, or of oyer and terminer. 3. That every subscriber for 5l. or upwards should be a member of the said corporation: And, 4. That as soon as ten such had subscribed, they should, giving proper notice, appoint a meeting, and by ballot chuse a clerk, and also a treasurer, who, after giving security, should demand and receive the sums subscribed; but no person afterwards to vote or act until he has paid 5l. nor to continue a member, if he refuses to pay 5l. for any succeeding year.

There is a multitude of clauses for regulating these corporations, and the several officers belonging to them, viz. a clerk, a treasurer, a steward, an apothecary, a master of manufacture, a matron; and

every physician and surgeon who shall attend the same gratis, is to be deemed a governor, as also the parson of the parish, if he attends the sick and instructs the poor, otherwise a chaplain to be appointed. Then as to the business of these corporations, the bill enacts, 1. That in two years, at least one hospital shall be erected in each county, in which shall be received the children of parents not able to maintain them, and all exposed and deserted children, not above 12 years old; all diseased persons not able to support and provide proper remedies for themselves; all idiots, lunatics, lame, old, blind, and other persons, not able to maintain themselves by their means or labour; by a recommendation in writing from one governor at least. 2. That all the said persons (not being so diseased, aged, or impotent, but able to work in some manner of work) should be employed in some kind of labour, particularly in such trades in which they had been trained; for which purpose the hospitals were, besides furniture, to be provided with all necessary utensils, materials, and other implements of work. 3. That no boy above the age of 15, nor girl above the age of 14, should be permitted to continue in the hospital; and that diseased persons should be discharged as soon as restored to health and strength, or enabled to maintain themselves by their labour, or as soon as the major part of the governors, at their monthly meetings, should order such discharge. 4. That all such poor, during their abode in the hospital, should be subject to such regulations as, by the authority of the act, should be enjoined. 5. That such as did work should have rewards, at the discretion of the corporation, out of the profits of their work; and that out of such profits the master and matron should, besides their salaries, have such rewards. 6. That boys at or before the age of 15, and girls of 14, should by the corporation be bound apprentices for seven years, or a shorter term, to such as should be willing to take and keep them as apprentices; or be put to service upon such condition as the governors should think fit. 7. That parents or friends might, at or before that age, with the childrens consent, take them out. And, 8. That immoralities, indecencies, and idleness should be punished by whipping or abatement of diet, if children; or by abatement of diet or the stocks, if grown persons; by order of a monthly meeting of governors, or of the steward in the intervals, if necessary.

For erecting and endowing these hospitals the bill enacts, 1. That all the money

money contributed by the governors should for 2 years be applied towards building the hospitals. 2. That 3d. in the pound should be raised yearly for two years, by the overseers of the poor in each parish, according to the usual method of taxation for the poor's rates, and applied to the same purpose, the surplus, if any, to be applied afterwards maintaining the poor afterwards admitted. 3. That after two years 6d. in the pound should be afterwards yearly raised in the same manner, and applied to the support of these hospitals; and the overseers of the poor are made subordinate to these corporations, and obliged, when required, to lay their accounts before them. And, 4. That all officers and ministers of justice should be aiding and assisting to these corporations and the officers employed by them.

And lastly, as most of our present laws relating to the poor are by this bill to be, from and after Easter come two years, repealed, particularly that of 43 Eliz. chap. 2. the bill enacts, 1. That the church-wardens in every parish, with four, three, or two substantial householders there, to be nominated yearly in Easter week, or within one month after, by two or more justices of peace of the same liberty, should be the overseers of the poor in that parish. 2. That these overseers of the poor should in their respective parishes, with the consent of two or more justices of the peace, have, with respect to the poor, much the same powers they have at present; and should collect and apply all voluntary charities, and also all penalties, and legacies, to the use of the poor of their respective parishes; and make up and pass their accounts yearly, and deliver the money, &c. in their hands to the next year's overseers, within four days after their being named. 3. That the father or reputed father, grandfather, mother, grandmother and children, of every poor person not able to work, being of sufficient ability, should maintain such poor person, at the discretion of the justices. 4. That two justices, upon complaint of the overseers, should take order for the keeping of any bastard child, by charging the mother, or reputed father, or each of them, with so much weekly, for that purpose. 5. That if any unmarried woman be delivered of, or declare herself with child, and voluntarily swear to the father thereof, it should be lawful for any justice of that liberty to grant his warrant for apprehending him, and to commit him, unless he gives security to appear at the next quarter sessions. And, 6. That no woman should be compelled to be examined before one month after her delivery.

This is the general scope of the bill; for to have given an abstract of all the particular clauses would have appeared tedious to most of our readers, and would have taken up more room than we could spare.

*Would you, in GRAMMAR, rise a second PRISCIAN,  
Be SHARPE your tutor: He's the best logician.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is with great pleasure I have perused many letters in your paper, writ on national topicks; and cannot too much applaud your publick spirit, in entertaining us with such dissertations, whether writ by yourself, or others. Our countrymen are lull'd in so deep a sleep, by the Syren, LUXURY, that it requires the voice of a Stentor to awake them, and turn their eyes to their most solid interests; and therefore, the louder your cries, the higher will be your merit.

But there are subjects, widely different from the above hinted at, that also require your notice; among which, such as relate to the improvement of the *polite arts*, claim the next place; and, among these arts, that of GRAMMAR is very worthy of being considered by you, as being the basis of all literature.

It is well known, that the science of Grammar has exercised the pens of numberless writers; and is so abstruse, complicated, and extensive in its nature, that all the acuteness of the human mind seems necessary, to display (as this ought to be done) the various parts of it; and especially, to trace its original workings, in the building up of that mighty edifice, language.

I have examined some attempts for this noble purpose, but all with imperfect satisfaction, till a treatise lately published fell into my hands, entitled, *A Dissertation upon the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue; containing a rational and compendious Method of learning Latin; taken from the Powers of the servile Letters, the Uses of the Greek Digamma, and the Causes of the Latin Tongue.* By Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. Chaplain to his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales.

The sagacious author thus accounts for the motive of his attempting this most useful work, and the result of his labour. "When I published (says he) the first edition of the letters upon the Hebrew language, having some remarks, that I thought were curious, or at least uncommon,

mon, upon the *Greek*, I promised some time or other to publish an introduction to that language, but never intended to write a *Latin Grammar*, until apprehension and concern for the decay of that tongue, and of all literature with it, made me try at first, for my own satisfaction, whether by distinguishing the letters of the *Roman* alphabet, into radical and servile, all the properties of the Latin might not be reduced to the changes of the servile letters; and then the powers of these letters being known and distinctly explained, the Grammar would be comprized in a few notes upon the alphabet. The event answered my expectation; and this trial is the *first form* or method of Grammar, contained in the first thirteen articles. Our author's second way of acquiring an introduction to the Latin tongue, is, by *general rules of formation*; and his third method, by *Paradigmata* or examples." He afterwards expatiates very largely on those several heads, and thereby opens to us a field of grammar, which, till then, had been undiscovered, or not seen in the light in which it is now shewn to us, by this very learned author; who likewise points out in the progress of his curious treatise, the extensive use, in the Latin tongue, of the *Greek Digamma*, or double *Gamma*.

Some delicate remarks are made by him on the *Tenses* (page 6.) where he, after observing, that *there are three perfect, and three imperfect Tenses*, says, that "this distinction belongs only to Verbs active, and not to the Verb *sum*: For existence, [adds he] is instantaneous, and can be considered only three ways, as past, present, or future: So that what we call the perfects of *sum*, are no more than existence, or being past, considered in respect of three points of time."

The *Syntaxis* is accounted for (page 41.) in a new method; and proofs given, that "no parts of speech govern cases, but the prepositions; and that, if a Verb is said to govern a case, it is because of some preposition implied in it." The examples given, on this occasion, by the reverend author, and his observations on them, are quite new and curious. He had before explained the power of prepositions, and the cases of nouns, in page 9 and 10. He takes notice (page 26.) with his usual sagacity, that "the letter M often terminates words in *Latin*, but never in *Greek*; for this letter (adds our author) shuts the mouth, and the *Greeks* loved talking more than any people upon earth." And observes elsewhere, that when the first person of any Verb ends in O, it is a contraction of *ego*; and when in M, it is from *sum*; as the plural *mus*, from *sumus*."

I shall conclude with observing, that our learned author seemed (to me) whilst I was studying his book, to have unfolded the hidden springs of Grammar, with so peculiar a sagacity, that he often put me in mind of the penetration shewn by our immortal *Newton*, in untwisting the rays of light.

## PHILOLOGUS.

*A Description of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, with a new MAP of the same.*

**N**ORTHAMPTONSHIRE has Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire on the north, Warwickshire and part of Oxfordshire on the west, part of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire on the south, and Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire on the east. Its greatest length is about 45 miles, its greatest breadth about 20, and its circumference about 120 miles. It contains 550,000 acres, is divided into 20 hundreds, has one city, three parliament boroughs, nine other market towns, 326 parishes, and sends 9 members to parliament; the knights of the shire in the present parliament being Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. and Valentine Knightly, Esq; It is blest with a temperate and healthful air, is a fine champain country, has a rich and fruitful soil, abundance of inhabitants, and more noblemens and gentlemens seats and parks than any other county of its extent in the kingdom. It abounds in corn, pasture, sheep, and other cattle, wood, pigeons, and salt-petre; and is well water'd with rivers, the chief of which are the Ouse, the Weland, and the Nen.

Peterborough is a small city on the river Nen, 62 computed and 76 measured miles N. W. from London. It was formerly subject to an abbot, but king Henry VIII. turned the monastery into a cathedral, and made it a bishop's see. The dean and chapter, which consists of 6 prebendaries, are lords of the manor, and elect all the city officers. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen and recorder, and sends two members to parliament, who at present are Edward Wortley Montague and Matthew Lambe, Esqrs. Here is a handsome market-place, and the market on Saturday is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions. It has one parish church, besides the cathedral, which is very magnificent, its west front excelling all in England for stateliness and column-work. In it is a memorandum of one John Scarlet, the sexton, who buried Q. Catharine, divorced by K. Henry VIII. and 50 years afterwards Mary queen of Scots, and is said to have buried the whole parish twice over, dying at 95 years of



age. This city gives title of earl to the family of the Mordaunts, who are earls both of Peterborough and Monmouth.

The boroughs are, 1. Northampton, the county town, 34 miles S. W. from Peterborough, pleasantly situate on the banks of the Nen, and is one of the handfomest towns in England. The streets are well laid out, and the houses very compact and neat. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, &c. and sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen paying scot and lot. The present members are George Compton and George Montague, Esqrs. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; but the last is the chief for corn and other provisions. It gives title of earl to the family of the Comptons. Here are four churches, viz. All-Hallows or All-Saints, St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Giles's; of which the first is a most noble structure, in the heart of the town, where four spacious streets meet. (See a further description of this town, in our Mag. for 1750, p. 248, where is also a beautiful View of its south-west prospect.)

2. Brackley, 15 miles S. W. from Northampton, near the head of the Ouse, supposed to have been the third borough erected in England. It is an ancient, large town corporate, in which are two churches. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgeses, who elect the two parliament-men, who at present are the Hon. Sewallis Shirley and Richard Lytton, Esqrs. Its market, which is now not very considerable, is on Wednesdays.

3. Higham-Ferrers, 24 miles N. E. of Brackley, an ancient borough town, pleasantly seated upon a rising ground, on the east side of the Nen. It is small, but clean, dry and healthful, and has a market on Saturday. It sends one member to parliament, chosen by the mayor, aldermen, burgeses, and commonalty, John Hill, Esq; being their present representative. Here is a free-school and an almshouse.

Other market-towns are, 1. Oundle, 12 miles N. E. of Higham-Ferrers, pleasantly seated in a vale on the river Nen, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has two good stone bridges. It is a handsome, uniform, well-built town, and has a very good market on Saturday. It has a fair church, a free-school, and an almshouse. About two miles to the N. stands Fotheringhay castle, where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded: It is encompassed with fine meadows and a park.

2. Thrapston, 7 miles S. W. of Oundle, which, tho' not eminent either for trade

or buildings, yet is delightfully situate in a fine valley, is surrounded with a rich soil, has a good bridge over the Nen, and a market on Tuesday.

3. Wellingborough, 3 miles S. W. of Higham-Ferrers, on the west bank of the Nen, is a large, well-built, populous, trading town, with a fair church and a free-school, and has a good market on Wednesday.

4. Towcester, 7 miles S. of Northampton, a very ancient town on the great road to Chester, with a market on Tuesday. It consists of one long street, which is very large, and almost entirely encompassed with water. It has three bridges and a fair church.

5. Daventry, or Daintry, 10 miles N. W. of Towcester, is a great thoroughfare to and from the N. W. counties. It principally depends upon travellers, for whose convenience there are many good inns. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and 12 freemen, and has a good market on Wednesday.

6. Kettering, 16 miles N. E. of Daventry, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, is a handsome town, has a good trade, and a well frequented market on Saturday.

7. Rothwell, or Rowell, 2 miles N. W. of Kettering, a pretty good town, with a market on Monday. About 6 miles west is Naseby, chiefly noted for the great battle betwixt K. Charles I. and the parliament's army, in 1645. Some say this town stands on the highest ground in England.

8. Rockingham, 7 miles N. E. of Rothwell, on the river Weland, a small town with a market on Thursday. It gives title of marquess to the family of Wentworth.

9. Cliff, or King's Cliff, 7 miles N. E. of Rockingham, has a market on Tuesday, and a park in the neighbourhood.

AS the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, has ever since Jan. 23, 1727-8, with great dignity and candour, filled the chair of that august assembly, not by the blind favour of an absolute sovereign, but by the unanimous and frequent suffrage of a free people, approved by a wise king, and the constant applause of all parties; and as no man ever continued so long in that high station, nor any one ever filled it with more honour, we could not but suppose, that such of our readers as have never had an opportunity to be at London, would be fond of seeing a print of him; therefore we have here presented them with one from the best copper-plate that has been done for him at London.

THE

*Engraved for the London Magazine.*



*Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.*

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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 115.

*The next that spoke in the Debate continued in your last, was T. Sempronius Gracchus, whose Speech was in Substance as follows.*

*Mr. Chairman,*

*S I R,*

THE arguments made use of in favour of the measure now under our consideration are, I shall grant, in themselves very plausible: We are told, that it will contribute towards preserving the peace of Europe, and that we may by this means secure the election of a king of the Romans in favour of the archduke Joseph. Peace is certainly a very desirable situation; and in the present circumstances of this nation, we have a very particular reason to desire it, because we cannot now go to war without making ourselves a prey to usurers and stockjobbers, and must put an end to it at any rate, if it should please them to begin to doubt of our credit. It must therefore be confessed, that at present there is nothing we should covet more than the preservation of peace: I mean, Sir, the preserving ourselves in peace; for as to the peace of Europe, it may admit of a doubt, whether we should give ourselves so much trouble about preserving it, as we have done for many years past. When our neighbours upon the continent are engaged in war, it is certain, they cannot be such formidable rivals to us in trade, as when they are in a state of settled tranquillity. It is not therefore so much our business to prevent a war upon the continent of Europe, as to prevent our being principally engaged in it, which I am afraid, indeed, is not now in our power; but, naturally speak-

April, 1752.

E— of E—.

ing, it can never be our interest to engage as principals in any war upon the continent, and as auxiliaries, we should never engage farther than may be necessary to prevent its being in the power of any one nation upon the continent, to render itself sole mistress of all the rest. This is our true interest as an island, and whilst we pursue this interest, and this alone, we shall always have the good will of every nation in Europe, that is not aiming at an universal sway; we shall be courted by every one in its turn, and upon every emergency may acquire some new advantage to our trade. But if we set up to be the directors of all the courts of Europe, and intermeddle in every dispute that may happen between the princes thereof, one of these consequences must ensue: We shall either raise a general jealousy and hatred against us, or we shall incur that contempt, which always attends the character of what in private life is called a *busy-body*.

But now, Sir, with regard to that of our preserving ourselves in peace, as I have said already, it is now more necessary for us to do so, than ever it was heretofore; but still we are to do it with honour, for character is as necessary to a nation as it is to a private man. Notwithstanding our distressed circumstances, we are not, for the sake of preserving ourselves in peace, to allow our rights to be invaded, or our people to be insulted by any nation whatsoever; for if it be once found, that we submit tamely to indignities of this kind, they will be so often repeated, that we must at last give up both our plantations and our trade. If our plantations find that we will not protect them, they will seek for, and will find protection somewhere else:

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If our people find themselves insulted and ill used at every foreign port they trade to, they will trade to none at all; and if we tamely bear such usage from one nation, every nation will begin to treat us in the same manner. To be conquered is certainly a most terrible misfortune; but it is terrible only to the poltron, who will chuse to live with infamy rather than to die with glory; and surely, it is more prudent to run the risk of being conquered whilst we have some strength left, than to be forced to run that risk after we have been debilitated by submitting to repeated insults and indignities. If we engage at first, we engage with such a character as will derogate from the fierceness of our enemies, and may give us the victory tho' unequally matched; but if we wait till after we have lost that character, it will add to the presumption of our enemies, and may render their attack irresistible. And this I must particularly recommend to some amongst us, who have always seemed a little too fond of negotiating.

As to the negotiation now before us, Sir, or rather a treaty towards a negotiation, I shall readily admit, that what is called the object of this treaty is a right one, and such a one as all Europe, except France, and more particularly Germany ought to wish for; but at the same time I must deny its being an object that we ought to pay for; and tho' it may be attainable, I think, that our agreeing to such a treaty as this, is the very worst method that can be taken for attaining it. I say the very worst, Sir, because it is not only founded upon a wrong principle, but, in my opinion, it will defeat the very end we pretend to aim at. What view have we, Sir? What view can we have? I am sure we can have none as Englishmen, to intermeddle in the affairs of Europe, unless it be to prevail, as far as we can, with the several powers thereof to preserve their own independency. Shall we

give them money to do so? Shall we give them subsidies in time of peace to do so? In time of war, when they are reduced to the necessity of fighting for their independency, we must give subsidies to some of them, because they cannot put their troops in motion, or march them to the general rendezvous without subsidies from us. But to give them subsidies in time of peace, Sir, in order to prevail with them to take such measures, as they themselves must think necessary for preserving their own independency, would be a most ridiculous custom, a custom we must not lead them into, because it would lead us into an expence we cannot possibly bear. The case is very different with regard to France, Sir: The views of the French court are very different from ours: Their views are to subdue, to destroy the independency of their neighbours: They must give subsidies in time of peace as well as war, in order to tempt, by a present interest, such as will be so tempted, to neglect their future. This difference is so manifest, and so well understood by all the courts of Europe, that if we begin to give subsidies in time of peace, they will begin to suspect that we have some other views than those we should have as Englishmen: They will begin to suspect, that our views are not for preserving their independency; but that we have at last begun to contend with France, which of us two shall render them dependent. Such a jealousy might not, perhaps, prevent their accepting our subsidies in time of peace, but it would prevent their doing any thing in consideration of those subsidies; and in case of a war, it would probably induce them to join with France against us; for if they must chuse an absolute master, I am afraid, that most of them would rather chuse the king of France, than either the king of Great Britain or the emperor of Germany.

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From hence gentlemen may see, Sir, that this treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of a king of the Romans. If the Electoral princes of Germany think that an immediate election is necessary for their safety, they will proceed A to it directly, without any subsidy from us, nor would all the subsidies France could give, prevent their doing so. If they do not think such an election necessary for their safety, they will of course suspect, that we have some secret view in putting ourselves B to such a monstrous expence for the sake of expediting that election ; and if we consider the present disputes in Germany, and the many others that may soon be brought upon the carpet, we may suppose, that France will not be at a loss to furnish some of the princes of Germany C with probable grounds for harbouring such a suspicion. I have said, Sir, a monstrous expence, because, if we are resolved to attain the object of this treaty, I am very sure, that this subsidy to Bavaria is not the D only one we must grant ; for when the electors of Germany find that money is a going, they will, like other electors, all put in for a share. The elector of Saxony has, upon this consideration, as good a right to a subsidy as the elector of Bavaria : As E he has now two daughters married into the house of Bourbon, it may be said to be as necessary to buy him off from that house, as it was to buy off the elector of Bavaria ; and as he is likewise one of the vicars of the empire, and an indisputed one F too, which Bavaria is not, he may insist upon as large a subsidy. Perhaps the queen of Hungary may be induced to vote for her own son without a subsidy ; but it will certainly be necessary to grant subsidies to every one of the ecclesiastical G electors ; and as to the king of Prussia and elector Palatine, they may perhaps do us the favour to save us our money, by refusing our subsidy.

Nevertheless, it will, without doubt, cost us a very large sum of money ; and when we have thus pensioned all the electors that will accept of our money, how are we sure that they will not find pretences for putting off the election until the first term of their subsidy be expired, on purpose that we may be obliged to renew the term, and so from term to term till the present emperor's death, when they would be obliged to proceed to an election, tho' we had never granted a shilling ; and it is highly probable, that all the sums we had paid would then have very little influence upon the election.

Thus it is evident, I think, Sir, that the treaty now under consideration is one of the worst methods we could have chosen, for attaining the end we aim at ; and tho' the end be in the main a good one, yet I do not think it is of such consequence as has been represented. The laws of the empire are the same during a vacancy as during a plenitude of the Imperial throne : A prince may be put to the ban by the vicars of the empire, as well as by the emperor himself ; and we know that the family of Bavaria joined with France against the emperor and empire in the war in queen Anne's reign ; therefore the internal tranquillity of Germany does not so much depend upon the Imperial throne's being full, as upon the concord and unity of the several members of that great body, which is more likely to be interrupted than cemented by precipitating the election of a king of the Romans, especially when it is done by methods not altogether agreeable to the fundamental laws of the empire ; for whatever we may think in this country, where bribery at elections seems to be grown familiar to us, a subsidy granted professedly, tho' not expressly, in consideration of chusing such a one king of the Romans, and at such a time, as we shall desire, will



in other countries be looked on as a sort of bribery. Even here in this country, we know by experience, that, tho' a pension or gratuity may not corrupt the heart, it will confound the head; tho' it may not be able to force the will, it does commonly bias the judgment of a voter. Therefore, supposing we should succeed in getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans by a majority of the electors, for that he will be unanimously chosen I very much question, it will be so far from securing the peace of Europe, or the internal tranquillity of Germany, that it will furnish France with a plausible pretence, as guaranty of the treaty of Westphalia, for recommencing the war, even in the present Emperor's life-time, as soon as a proper opportunity offers, in which war she will certainly be joined by those princes of the empire, who declared against the election, and perhaps by this very family, to whom we are now to grant a subsidy.

If the family of Bavaria, Sir, have really abandoned the French interest: If their late sufferings have opened their eyes, and made them see, that their true interest is connected with the interest of the common cause of Europe, they will concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, without any subsidy; and consequently, our granting a subsidy must be unnecessary: It must be downright profusion. But this treaty, I much suspect, is neither a British, nor a German, nor a Hanoverian measure: I am afraid it is a French measure. By this subsidy the duke of Bavaria will repair his shattered circumstances; and when he has done so, I am afraid he will be as ready as any of his ancestors to join with the French in attacking the house of Austria. This, Sir, is no chimerical apprehension: It is founded upon experience: His grandfather suffered severely by joining with the

French in queen Anne's time; and by his suffering the family might have learned what was to be expected from their joining with the enemies of their country; yet his father, as soon as he thought he had got an opportunity, played the same game, and by a just retribution of Providence met with much the same chastisement. This behaviour of the father's did not proceed from any blind attachment he had to the French interest: It proceeded from the claims he had upon the house of Austria; and as those claims neither have been, nor can be satisfied, we have some reason to expect the same behaviour, if any future circumstance of Europe should furnish that family with an opportunity, which they may with any probable success lay hold of. Such a circumstance it is the business of the house of Austria, and indeed of every other prince of the empire, to guard against with the utmost caution; but it cannot be done by us: All we can do, is to save as much money as we can in time of peace, and before any such circumstance happens, that we may be able to give the greater assistance to the house of Austria, in case it should happen; for I shall most readily agree, that it is the interest of this nation to do all we can, without ruining ourselves, for preserving the power of the house of Austria.

This, I say, Sir, is our interest; but as we have for many years been fluctuating in our measures, I doubt much if this interest will be more uniformly pursued in time to come, than it has been in time past. The famous treaty of Hanover, in 1725, was a most remarkable deviation from this interest. Instead of preserving the power of the house of Austria, our ministers then endeavoured to propagate the doctrine abroad, as well as at home, that the power of the house of Austria was become formidable to the liberties of

of Europe, and that for preserving a balance of power, it was become necessary to reduce the power of that house. But in 1731 we departed from this new doctrine, and so far from thinking any more of reducing the power of the house of Austria, that we entered into a most solemn engagement for preserving it entire, not only to the then Emperor, but to his heirs female as well as male; and all this without taking the least care about preserving the peace of Germany, in case the Emperor should die without heirs male. But this humour we did not long continue in; for in 1734 we allowed the Emperor to be attacked by France and Spain, without giving him any assistance, tho' at that time our own particular interest, as well as the general interest of Europe, required our joining him in that war with all our might. I say, Sir, our own particular interest; for the treatment we had for years before met with from Spain, and the bad success of our commissaries, who had been appointed in pursuance of the treaty of Seville, had convinced us, that it was impossible to settle our disputes with that nation in an amicable way; and we had likewise several disputes with France, which, tho' then lurking under the ashes of our pusillanimity, we might have foreseen, would at last break out into a flame. Both these disputes we had then a fair opportunity for settling to our own liking; for, notwithstanding the neutrality of the Dutch, if we had joined in that war with our whole force, I believe, no one will doubt, that a vigorous and close confederacy between Muscovy, Poland, the Emperor and Empire, and Great-Britain, might not in all human probability have given the law to the house of Bourbon. But why should I talk of the probable success of a war, which, I am convinced, would not have happened? The old cautious cardinal would not have attacked the Emperor, nor would the king of

Sardinia have joined in the attack, if they had not been previously assured, that Great-Britain would, in breach of engagements so lately entered into, remain a passive and unconcerned beholder of the distress of her ally the Emperor.

It was our passivity at that time, Sir, that laid the foundation of the last war, and of all the misfortunes that have since been brought upon the house of Austria. The powers upon the continent, and particularly the princes of Germany, had formed such a despicable opinion of our conduct, that upon the death of the Emperor it became easy for the French to form a confederacy against the queen of Hungary, and impossible for her to form any confederacy for her support; and if the king of Sardinia had not acted a more bold and resolute part than we did at the beginning of that war, that prince must have offered a *carte-blanche* to the French, before she received any effectual assistance from us. Nay, notwithstanding the wonders performed by her brave Hungarians, I am apt to believe, that her safety was chiefly owing to the fears the French were under of raising the power of Bavaria too high in Germany, and that of Spain too high in Italy. The French are wise enough to know, that the friendship of princes does not depend upon services performed, but upon those that are to be performed; and they foresaw, that if the houses of Bavaria and Spain should be raised so high, and all rivalry taken away, by depriving the former of all dominion in Italy, they would probably join together for reducing the power of France, as soon as the latter had lost all hopes of succeeding to that crown. For this reason they would gladly have come to a compromise with the queen of Hungary, and would have left her a considerable part of her dominions both in Germany and Italy; but as she disdained to submit

mit to any compromise, it disconcerted all their schemes; and after the treaty of peace between her and Prussia, it was not in their power to force her to a compromise, or to strip her of her dominions.

Thus, Sir, ever since the year 1725, or rather ever since the year 1720, our politicks have been fluctuating between pulling down and preserving the power of the house of Austria: I wish they may do so no longer; but I must observe, that the power of the house of Austria depends, in a great measure, upon the union of the Germanick body, which union will be dissolved the moment we begin to support that house in any acts of injustice, or any incroachments upon the constitution and liberties of the empire, especially the free choice of an emperor. In my opinion, it is for the interest of Germany to have the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans as soon as possible, and this seems to be the opinion of most gentlemen that hear me; but our opinion signifies nothing: It must be the opinion of the electoral princes of Germany, otherwise it cannot be freely or fairly done; and it must be arguments, not subsidies, than can lead them into this opinion. These arguments the court of Vienna, as well as we, may make use of, for reasoning is not soliciting; and at a time when we have such able ministers at all the courts of Germany, supposing it were lawful, we cannot surely stand in need of backing their eloquence with bribes, or as the Hon. and learned gentleman called it, a price. I am sorry he made use of the word; for it looks so much like buying and selling, that it may bring the election and the electors into contempt, and raise the character of those that may oppose it, which, I am sure, is not a proper method for rendering it effectual, or for making the people, or, if you please, the princes of Germany, zealous and unanimous in its support; and nothing, I think, can

more evidently shew the impropriety of the method we have chosen, than this, that the very best advocates for it cannot speak in its favour, without making use of such language as must tend to defeat the end they aim at. Therefore, I hope, the house will for this once concur in saving their constituents a little money, which, I am sure, would add to the character of this assembly, and no way derogate from the character of those electors, that may hereafter concur in the election of a king of the Romans; for I cannot have so mean an opinion of the electoral princes of Germany, as to apprehend, that they would refuse or delay doing what they think for the interest of their country, merely because we denied giving them money for doing it; and as little can I suppose, that they would for any sum we can give, agree to do what they thought inconsistent with the interest or constitution of their country.

This subsidy therefore, Sir, cannot come under that sort of economy, under which the learned gentleman endeavoured to place it. It is not laying out a small present sum, in order to prevent a large future expence. It is not repairing our house, in order to prevent its tumbling about our ears, or repairing our dikes to prevent our estates being overflowed. But it is giving money to one for doing what he would do without our money, if he thought it his interest to do so, and what he will not do, tho' he takes our money, if he does not think it his interest to do so. Suppose, Sir, that I had a house at one end of the street, and a gentleman who had a house at the other, should come to me and say, Sir, your house is quite out of repair, if you do not presently repair it, it will tumble about your ears; but as you, perhaps, have not money to repair it, there is a sum of money for you, and you may repair it at what time, and in what manner you think best.



best. Should not I have reason to look upon such a man as a madman, even tho' my house then stood in need of repair? But if it stood in no such need: If there was the highest probability that it would stand in no need of any repair for twenty years to come, should not I have still more reason to conclude, that none but a madman would throw away his money in such a manner?

Sir, if we must give subsidies to foreign princes in time of peace, why should we neglect Denmark? Surely, the king of Denmark could be of as much service to us in case of a war with France as any prince of the empire; and, I believe, we may as much depend on his friendship; therefore I was surpris'd how we came to lose him in the late war. I suspect our conduct was not altogether blameless in that respect. In the courts of all princes, there is generally some one minister, whose advice is of greater weight than that of all the rest. Such ministers must be properly applied to, when any great point is to be gained; and it is the duty of our ministers to learn where to apply, and how to apply in the most effectual manner: It is the duty of the ministers we have abroad, to acquire this knowledge, and to communicate it to our ministers at home. Where the fault lay, I do not know; but if there be any prince in Europe, whose friendship we ought to secure by a subsidy in time of peace, it is, in my opinion, Denmark; and, considering the present connection between the two courts, I should think it would not be difficult. At the same time, I am far from saying, that such a measure is necessary. As we have nothing in view but the general interest of Europe, we must not think of contending with France in granting subsidies in time of peace. If princes will become pensioners, and for such a mercenary consideration sacrifice their honour and the future independency of their crown,

we must e'en let them do so, and resolve to support our own independency without their assistance, which we shall always be the more able to do in time of war, the more frugal we are in time of peace; and for this reason, if there were none other, I must be against the present motion.

*The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Julius Florus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. Chairman,*

*S I R,*

I WAS glad to hear the noble lord declare, that even in his opinion the object of this treaty was a right one; for if it be, I do not think it possible to assign a good reason why we should not pursue it, or why we should not be at some little expence in pursuing it; but says the noble lord, this is a wrong method of pursuing it, because it is founded on a wrong principle, and because it will defeat the end we aim at. As to the first of these objections, his lordship seems to think, that we ought to lay it down as a maxim, never to grant any subsidies in time of peace, which is a maxim I cannot approve of; for if by doing so we may prevent a war, it would, in my opinion, be the height of wisdom; because one year's war will always cost us more than twenty years subsidies in time of peace. What are the causes of war? I believe it will be allowed, that war must always proceed from ambition or injustice; and never can proceed from either, unless the prince or state that begins the war, or is the cause of its being begun, be of opinion, that he may thereby satisfy his ambition, or support his injustice. How is the forming of such an opinion to be prevented? Surely, by having a close confederacy among those

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those that are peaceably inclined, and an army ready to repel any attack; and if there be any member of that confederacy that can furnish troops, but cannot spare the expence of keeping them in continual pay, the other members of the confederacy must assist him even in time of peace to do so; for if they have no army ready, the chief members of the confederacy may be swallowed up before the rest can come to their assistance. It was by this neglect, that France got so many advantages in the last century; for they had always a great army ready, and they made use of that army every now and then to extend their conquests; because they knew that there was no confederacy properly formed, nor any army ready to prevent or oppose their ambitious schemes. It was by this neglect, that they got peaceable possession of Spain in the beginning of the present century; for if there had been a confederacy properly formed, and an army ready to have entered upon action, I believe, neither the Dutch nor we would ever have acknowledged Philip as king of Spain; nor would they have ventured to have sent such a body of their troops into that kingdom. What happened at that time, plainly shews, how ridiculous it is to make treaties or regulations for preserving the peace of Europe, unless a sufficient army be kept in readiness for enforcing the observance of them.

As to the peace of Europe, Sir, I find the noble lord seems to doubt whether it be our interest to preserve it, and I should join with him, if I thought, that any war could now happen in Europe, without endangering the balance of power; but even his lordship acknowledges, that it is our interest to prevent its being in the power of any prince upon the continent to render all the rest dependent upon him; and as this may now be the consequence of any

war that does happen, I must be of opinion, that, even as a trading nation, it is our interest to endeavour all we can to preserve the peace of Europe, because it is safer and better for us to contend in peace for the balance of trade, than to contend in war for the balance of power. In a pacifick contention for trade we have many natural advantages, and as the events do not depend upon chance, nor upon the conduct of any but ourselves, we may make sure of victory, if it is not our own fault; but in a warlike contention for power with any prince upon the continent, we must always labour under the disadvantage of the war's being more expensive to us than to him, and as every event depends not only upon chance, but upon the conduct of our allies, no conduct of ours can secure us the victory.

It is evident therefore, Sir, that it is our interest to have the peace of Europe preserved, and as we cannot do this by ourselves alone, we must unite with those powers upon the continent, who are the least to be suspected of forming ambitious projects, or of making unjust incroachments upon their neighbours; and such we must reckon the Dutch and the empire of Germany, both from the experience of their late conduct, and from the nature of their form of government. These are our most proper, our most natural allies; and it is our business to contribute, as much as we can, towards their being useful allies, that is to say, towards their being in a condition to act with vigour. Experience has shewn, that the Dutch act with most vigour under a stadtholder, which condition fortune has put them into, I believe, without much of our assistance. Will any gentleman say, that the empire of Germany is in a condition to act with such vigour when the Imperial throne is vacant, as when it is full? The laws of the empire, I own, are the same in both cases.

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But can it be said, that it is, as easy to carry them into execution in the one case as the other? Did we ever hear of any one's being put to the ban of the empire under the vicars? Has not the empire always been in confusion; and the laws without effect, during a vacancy of the Imperial throne? Is it not, therefore, our interest to prevent the empire's being in that condition, if possible? This is so evident, that the noble lord himself was forced to acknowledge the rectitude of the object of this treaty. But says he, the Electoral princes of the empire will, for their own sakes, provide against this event: Their own interest will induce them to do so without any subsidy from us. Sir, have we not had a very late, and a very fatal example to the contrary? Most people, I shall allow, are governed by their interest; but they often mistake their interest, and are often so blinded by a trifling immediate interest, as to act in direct opposition to a much more considerable interest that is remote. Self-interest is not therefore always to be trusted to; and a very consummate politician of the last age, who was concerned in many foreign negotiations, has told us, that we are never to judge of what a court will do, from considering what it is their interest to do. For this reason, in opposition to the noble lord's maxim, I must lay it down as a maxim, that it may be often necessary for us to give subsidies in time of peace, in order to form and keep united a proper confederacy for preventing a war; and for this purpose nothing can at present be so effectual as that of getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans.

This, Sir, will establish the peace and restore the vigour of the Germanick body. It will make another prince of the empire much more tractable; and if we can prevail with the court of Vienna to lay aside all designs of revindicating, it

April, 1752.

will so firmly unite that great body, that we can have nothing to fear for many years to come, especially as another great empire is now, and likely to remain, in close confederacy with the house of Austria. By these means, Sir, we shall have a most powerful confederacy formed for preserving the peace of Europe; but then this confederacy, great as it is, will signify nothing against a sudden attack, unless numerous armies be kept in continual pay; and as the house of Austria must employ most of its troops in Hungary and Italy, a great part of those armies must be kept on foot by the other princes of the empire, who are not able to do so without some assistance from the Dutch and us; which is another reason, that may often render it necessary for us to give subsidies even in time of peace. Surely, it is more prudent in us to grant subsidies to foreign princes, for keeping up a number of troops for the service of the common cause of Europe, than to keep such numerous armies of our own here at home, as might be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and if by this means we can secure their concurrence in any other measure, that may be necessary for preserving the balance of power, do not we thereby gain a double advantage?

Whether it may or may not be necessary to grant any more subsidies upon this occasion, is what I shall not pretend to foretel. But if it should be necessary, and we should thereby get the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, and a number of good troops kept always ready at our call, I shall think the money well bestowed. I am very sure, his majesty will not put his people to any further charge upon this head, unless he sees it absolutely necessary; and if I should then happen to be of a different opinion, it will be with the utmost diffidence that I shall declare it. But, Sir, I

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can never be of the opinion, which some gentlemen seem to be of, that it is impracticable to get the archduke chosen king of the Romans whilst his father is alive and in good health, because of its being, as they say, contrary to the constitution of the empire. I am, indeed, surprised to hear such a doctrine advanced by any gentleman who has read the history of Germany. The Golden Bull is so far from laying any restraint upon the election of a king of the Romans during the life of a reigning emperor, that it provides expressly, and in the most general terms, the form and method to be observed in the election of *a king of the Romans*, or an emperor; and it seems to direct, that, in case of the death of a king of the Romans, another should be presently chosen; for it says, the archbishop of Mentz, having certain news of the death of the emperor, *or of the king of the Romans*, shall, in a month's time, give notice of it to the electors, and if he should neglect, then the electors shall in three months repair to Frankfort to chuse an emperor, *or a king of the Romans*. In the whole of it there is not so much as a word, that tends towards confining the election of a king of the Romans to the death, sickness, or incapacity of the reigning emperor; and the latitude, which the electors have in this respect, has been confirmed by the practice ever since: Nay, Charles IV. the author of the Golden Bull, got his son Wenceslaus chosen king of the Romans, some years after that law had been established; and however inconsistent bribery may now be with the constitution of the empire, or how the electors then explained the oath they took at the election, we are assured, that, in order to obtain that election for his son, the emperor promised, and afterwards paid to each of them 100,000 ducats for the same; which was in those days a sum much more considerable than what we are by

this treaty to pay to the duke of Bavaria. But I wonder to hear gentlemen suppose, that this money is to be paid for his vote at any future election, when it is so clear from the words of the treaty, that the money is to be paid for the troops, which he is to be at the expence of keeping always in readiness for our service. It is true, we gain this further advantage, that we shall by this treaty restore the antient friendship and good correspondence between the houses of Austria and Bavaria; and tho' opinion must always be determined by arguments, yet, I hope, the noble lord will allow, that arguments are heard with more attention, and come with greater weight from a friend than from an enemy. With regard to the election of a king of the Romans, therefore, we shall at least by this treaty gain the favour of a candid hearing; and whatever opinion I have of our ministers at the courts of Germany, I have so good an opinion of their cause, that conviction must, I think, be the consequence of a candid hearing.

This consideration, Sir, will obviate every thing that has been said for shewing, that by this treaty we shall defeat the end we aim at; for as this money is not to be paid to the elector of Bavaria, on account of his concurring in the election of a king of the Romans, but on account of the troops he is to hold in readiness for our service, no elector can expect money from us, unless we should find it necessary to engage more troops; and if we should, I hope it will be done: I am sure, it may be done without danger of raising a jealousy, that we have any views but such as we ought to have as true Englishmen. And as our renewal of this treaty with Bavaria, or of any treaty we may hereafter make with any other prince of the empire, will not depend upon the election of a king of the Romans, but upon the necessity we may or may

may not then think ourselves under to have their troops ready at our call; therefore they cannot, upon such an account, be under any inducement to put off the election. On the contrary, their having once engaged their troops to us, will induce them to bring it on as soon as possible; because by that engagement they declare themselves members of that confederacy, which is formed for preserving the peace of Europe, by which of course they expose themselves to the resentment of those, if there be any, who design to disturb the repose of Europe; and consequently they must, for their own safety, endeavour to strengthen that confederacy, of which they have declared themselves members.

As to Denmark, Sir, I know no particular reason why we should grant a subsidy to that crown, rather than to any other prince that can furnish us with as good troops, and as many as we have occasion for; and the behaviour of that court in the late war, cannot, surely, be an argument for our putting our trust in them a second time. But that behaviour was not owing to any misconduct in us: We were fairly outbid: A higher price was offered from another quarter, than we thought the thing to be purchased deserved; and those who had then the influence at that court, thought proper to prefer the present advantage to every future consideration; but the king himself repented so heartily of what had been done, that I believe it hastened his death. And I am very sure, if we had engaged to give him what was offered by our antagonist, it would have been loudly exclaimed against by some gentlemen in this assembly, who never ought to find fault with our refusing to give, because they are so ready to find fault with our agreeing to give a subsidy to any foreign power, or for any consideration.

With such gentlemen, Sir, the

preventing of future dangers, or the preventing of a vast future expence, is never admitted as an excuse for the most trifling present expence; and I must observe, that what the noble lord said about his neighbour's offering him money to repair his house, was not at all apposite to the present question. To have made it so, he should have supposed, that his neighbour's house was adjoining to his, and that the fall of the one would almost certainly occasion the fall of the other; in which case, if his neighbour had no way to force him to repair his house, it would be prudence in him to repair it for him, rather than let it tumble, and thereby pull his own house along with it. Even this does not come up to the question now before us; for all those concerned in the same interest are willing to bear as great a share of the expence as they can; and as a vacancy in the Imperial throne is now, I may say, the only chance against our continuing in peace for a great number of years, as that vacancy, should it happen, would certainly put us to an infinite expence, it would be the height of madness in us to refuse putting ourselves to a small expence for preventing it. If by so doing we can get the archduke chosen king of the Romans, it is to be hoped, that before a new war happens, we shall be able to get rid of a great part of the debt we at present labour under.

The consummate wisdom of an Hon. gentleman near me has, notwithstanding a most selfish opposition, brought a scheme to bear, that in a very few years will greatly increase our sinking fund. By means of that fund, Sir, by œconomy in our domestick affairs, and by making the most of our publick revenue, we shall be able to pay off a very large sum yearly; and our ability to do so will increase yearly in proportion, especially if we take proper methods to put an end to all smuggling. I

was not in the house when the famous excise scheme was brought upon the carpet: If I had, I should probably have been induced by the general but groundless clamour to have joined with those that opposed it; but I have of late seen so much of the deceit of popular clamours, and of the artful surmises upon which they are generally founded; and I am so fully convinced of the benefits we should reap by preventing all sorts of unfair trade, that if ever any such scheme be again offered, whilst I have a seat in this assembly, I believe I shall be as heartily for it, as I am for the motion now under our consideration.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From the COVENT-GARDEN Journal,  
April, 7.

Mr. Censor,

THE fashionable vice of routs has so bewitched the hearts of many of my fair countrywomen, (for as for the men, I leave them to themselves) that my indignation is raised at an evil, which, if not soon discountenanced, will extinguish the few glimmering sparks of ancient virtue, even yet twinkling amongst us. But this is not all, routs are so polite and sacred an entertainment, that no time is judged proper for them, but the tedious evenings of every sabbath, at which our pious fair observe a stricter course of vigils, than the best Christians, I fear, at their devotions. Indeed, they plead with some shew of modesty, that some of them are constant attenders of divine service on Sunday mornings, and therefore think the evening may be very innocently devoted to pleasure; but doth this comport with that divine precept, which tells us, that both the outgoings of the evening as well as morning should praise our great Creator? I hope it will not be an improper parallel to compare these devotees to gallantry to the religious among the old Persians, who acknowledged two principles or deities, as objects of their adorations, viz. one the author of all good, the other of all evil: But one unhappy difference appears in our case, viz. that the evil principle has got a vast ascendant over the good in our hearts and manners.

Lest I grow tiresome on a subject, whose dark shades are exposed to every common eye, I will conclude with a short contrast, which may set this speculation in a clearer light than a longer dissertation; and here, if you'll reflect on the languid spirits and emaciated features of those, whom the

morning sun blushes on, as they rise from broken dreams of guilty scenes; and on the contrary, if you view the beauteous bloom of innocence, and spring of health and joy, that glows in the bosoms of unspotted and virtuous minds; in the former you will find all the footsteps of the loss of paradise and fall of our first ancestors; in the latter, you will see all the display of Providence in the dignity of human nature, and all the beauty of religion.

I am, &c.

EUGENIO.

Observations on PREROGATIVE, POWER and LIBERTY. By GEORGE SAVILE, Marquis of HALIFAX.

A Prerogative that tendeth to the dissolution of all laws must be void in itself, *felo de se*; for a prerogative is a law. The reason of any law is, that no man's will should be a law.

The king is the life of the law, and cannot have a prerogative that is mortal to it.

The law is to have a soul in it, or it is a dead thing. The king is by his sovereign power to add warmth and vigour to the meaning of the law. We are by no means to imagine there is such an antipathy between them, that the prerogative, like a basilisk, is to kill the law, whenever it looks upon it.

The prince hath very rarely use of his prerogative, but hath constantly a great advantage by the laws.

The people's obedience must be plain, and without evasions. The prince's prerogative should be so too.

King Charles I. made this answer to the petition of right, (to the observation whereof he held himself obliged in conscience, as well as of his prerogative,) "That the people's liberties strengthen the king's prerogative, and the king's prerogative is to defend the people's liberties."

That prince's declarations allow the original of government to come from the people. Prerogative never yet pretended to repealing.

The first ground of prerogative was to enable the prince to do good, not to do every thing.

If the ground of a king's desire of power be his assurance of himself, that he will do no hurt by it; is it not an argument for subjects to desire to keep that which they will never abuse?

It must not be such a prerogative as giveth the government the rickets; all the nourishment to go to the upper part, and the lower starved.

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As a prince is in danger, who calleth a stronger than himself to his assistance; so when prerogative useth necessity for an argument, it calleth in a stronger thing than itself. The same reason may overturn it. Necessity too is so plain a thing, that every body sees it, so that the magistrate hath no great privilege in being the judge of it. Necessity, therefore, is a dangerous argument for princes, since (wherever it is real) it constitutes every man a magistrate, and gives as great a power of dispensing to every private man, as a prince can claim.

It is not so proper to say, that prerogative justifieth force, as that force supporteth prerogative. They have not been such constant friends, but that they have had terrible fallings out.

All powers are of God; and between permission and appointment, well considered, there is no real difference.

In a limited monarchy, prerogative and liberty are as jealous of one another, as any two neighbouring states can be of their respective incroachments.

They ought not to part for small bickerings, and must bear little jealousies without breaking for them.

Power is so apt to be insolent, and liberty to be saucy, that they are very seldom upon good terms.

They are both so quarrelsome, that they will not easily enter into a fair treaty. For, indeed, it is hard to bring them together; they ever quarrel at a distance.

Power and liberty are respectively managed in the world in a manner not suitable to their value and dignity.

They are both so abused, that it justifieth the satires that are generally made upon them. And

They are so in possession of being misapplied, that instead of censuring their being abused, it is more reasonable to wonder whenever they are not so.

They are perpetually wrestling, and have had their turns, when they have been thrown, to have their bones broken by it.

If they were not both apt to be out of breath, there would be no living.

If prerogative will urge reason to support it, it must bear reason when it resisteth it.

It is a diminution instead of a glory, to be above treating upon equal terms with reason.

If the people were designed to be the sole property of the supreme magistrate, sure, God would have made them of a differing and subordinate species; as he hath the beasts, that by the inferiority of their nature they might the better submit to the dominion of mankind.

If none were to have liberty but those

who understand what it is, there would not be many free men in the world.

When the people contend for their liberty, they seldom get any thing by their victory but new masters.

Liberty can neither be got, nor kept, but by so much care, that mankind generally are unwilling to give the price for it. And therefore, in the contest between ease and liberty, the first hath generally prevailed.

In our last, p. 103, we gave an Abstract of the VIth LETTER of Lord BOLINGBROKE, and shall now give our Readers an Account of his two last, viz. the VIIth and VIIIth.

LETTER VII. contains a sketch of the state and history of Europe from the Pyrenean treaty in 1659, to the year 1688; and by way of introduction he examines the different circumstances of Europe in the reign of the emperor Charles V. and Lewis XIV. of France; as also the conduct of cardinal Richlieu, who, he says, laid the foundations, and of cardinal Mazarine, who built the superstructure of the French greatness. Upon this last subject he takes particular notice of the Dutch deserting France, and concluding a separate peace with Spain at Munster, in 1648, the true reason of which he thinks was, because the Dutch began to see, that the house of Austria was then nothing more than the shadow of a great name, and that the house of Bourbon was advancing to an exorbitant degree of power. This, he says, was foreseen by our Charles I. but Cromwell either did not-foresee it, or was induced by reasons of private interest to act against the general interest of Europe; for to him chiefly it was owing that the Spaniards were forced into the Pyrenean treaty, which laid the foundation of all the disturbances since. Upon this occasion our author gives the following character of Lewis XIV.

"He had acquired habits of secrecy and method, in business; of reserve, discretion, decency, and dignity, in behaviour; if he was not the greatest king, he was the best actor of majesty at least that ever filled a throne. He by no means wanted that courage which is commonly called bravery, tho' the want of it was imputed to him in the midst of his greatest triumphs: Nor that other courage, less ostentatious and more rarely found, calm, steady, persevering resolution; which seems to arise less from the temper of the body, and is therefore called courage of the mind. He had them both, most certainly, and I could produce unquestionable anecdotes in proof. He was,

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in one word, much superior to any prince with whom he had to do, when he began to govern."

Our author then shews, that though Lewis at the Pyrenean treaty renounced the succession of Spain, he from that time continued to act systematically upon the contrary principle, which should have given an immediate alarm to the rest of Europe; and with respect to Germany, England and Holland, he explains the reasons why it did not, particularly as to the Dutch, of whom he observes, that John de Wit renewed with the marshal d'Estades a project of dividing the Spanish Netherlands between France and Holland, that had been taken up formerly, when Richlieu made use of it to flatter their ambition, and to engage them to prolong the war against Spain. "A project, says he, not unlike to that which was he'd out to them by the famous preliminaries, and the extravagant barrier treaty, in 1709; and which engaged them to continue a war on the principle of ambition, into which they had entered with more reasonable and more moderate views."

He next examines the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and that at Nimeghen in 1678; and he states all the reasons the Dutch had for deserting their allies, and clapping up a separate peace with France at Nimeghen. "If these are sufficient, says he, they should not have acted, for decency's sake, as well as out of good policy, the part they did act in 1711, and 1712, towards the late queen, who had complaints of the same kind, in a much higher degree and with circumstances much more aggravating, to make of them, of the emperor, and of all the princes of Germany, and who was far from treating them and their other allies at that time, as they treated Spain and their other allies in 1678."

And he concludes this letter with shewing how the ambitious and oppressive conduct of France occasioned that confederacy, which was formed against her soon after the revolution, and how the oppressive conduct of the court of Vienna towards the Hungarians has made the house of Austria a clog upon the common cause in many instances, and of considerable assistance to it in none.

Letter VII. In this letter the same subject is continued from the year 1688, and he begins with shewing the causes of the bad success of the war in king William's reign, and the necessity he was under to conclude the peace at Ryswick, and afterwards to agree to the two partition treaties; which necessity was chiefly owing to the conduct of the court

of Vienna, one instance of which he particularly mentions; for the then king of Spain, he says, was ready to declare the archduke Charles his successor, and actually desired that he should be sent into Spain, with 12000 German troops to support his succession, and offered to contribute to the payment of these troops privately; because it would have been too impopular among the Spaniards, and too prejudicial to the Austrian interest, to have had it known, that the emperor declined the payment of a body of his own troops, that were demanded to secure that monarchy to his son. But this salutary proposition the court of Vienna rejected, and by this and the disarming humour that prevailed here, he says, king William was forced into the partition treaties, tho' it is undeniable, that, by consenting to a partition of the Spanish monarchy, he threw the Spaniards into the arms of France, which produced the will in favour of the duke of Anjou.

The acceptance of this will by France, and some impolitic and unnecessary steps afterwards taken by her, produced the confederacy in 1701; but he observes, that tho' king William wisely determined to engage in a war with France and Spain, yet the same good policy that determined him to engage, determined him not to engage too deeply. Therefore the engagement taken in the grand alliance was only, "To procure an equitable and reasonable satisfaction to his Imperial majesty for his pretension to the Spanish succession; and sufficient security to the king of England, and the states general, for their dominions, and for the navigation and commerce of their subjects, and to prevent the union of the two monarchies of France and Spain."

The principles of good policy in this engagement he justifies at full length, and he shews, that upon these principles we might have had a peace in 1706; but we soon departed from them, and undertook not only to reduce France but to conquer Spain, in which, had we succeeded, we should have exposed the balance of power to deviations, and the peace of Europe to troubles, not inferior to those that the war was designed, when it begun, to prevent. He then shews the ridiculousness of this new plan, and that even those who embraced it, were not really in earnest, but only made it a pretence for continuing the war; and that in 1710, even general Stanhope himself thought the conquest of Spain impracticable.

"Was it possible, after this, says our author, to think in good earnest of conquering Spain, and could they be in good earnest,

earnest, who continued to hold the same language, and to insist on the same measures? Could they be so in the following year, when the emperor Joseph died? Charles was become then the sole surviving male of the house of Austria, and succeeded to the empire as well as to all the hereditary dominions of that family. **A** Could they be in earnest, who maintained even in this conjuncture, "that no peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as the kingdom of Spain and the West-Indies remained in the possession of any branch of the house of Bourbon? Did they mean that Charles should be Emperor and king of Spain? In this project they would have had the allies against them. Did they mean to call the duke of Savoy to the crown of Spain, or to bestow it on some other prince? In this project they would have had his imperial majesty against them. In either case the confederacy would have been broken: And how then would they have continued the war? Did they mean nothing, or did they mean something more than they owned, &c?"

He adds a good deal more to shew the impossibility of protracting the war with any hopes of advantage; and then, after some remarks upon the conduct of the whigs before and since the revolution, he adds thus: "In the administrations that preceded the revolution, trade had flourished, and our nation had grown opulent; but the general interest of Europe had been too much neglected by us; and slavery, under the umbrage of prerogative, had been well nigh established among us. In those that have followed, taxes upon taxes, and debts upon debts, have been perpetually accumulated, till a small number of families have grown into immense wealth, and national beggary has been brought upon us, under the specious pretences of supporting a common cause against France, reducing her exorbitant power, and poizing that of Europe more equally in the publick balance: Laudable designs, no doubt, as far as they were real, but such as, being converted into mere pretences, have been productive of much evil; some of which we feel and have long felt, and some will extend its consequences to our latest posterity. The reign of prerogative was short: And the evils and the dangers to which we were exposed by it, ended with it. But the reign of false and squandering policy has lasted long, it lasts still, and will finally compleat our ruin. Beggary has been the consequence of slavery in some countries: Slavery will be probably the consequence of beggary in ours; and

if it is so, we know at whose door to lay it, &c."

Then, after some reflections upon the necessity we were under to conclude a peace, and the dangers they who should undertake it, would be exposed to, by that party who had nursed, and been nursed by the war, which, he says, he plainly foresaw, but in duty to his country resolved to encounter, he acknowledges, that the power of France was not by the treaty of Utrecht so much reduced as it ought to have been; but that its not being so reduced, was owing to those who opposed, and not to those who made the peace, is now no where, he says, a doubt, except in British pamphlets; for, says he, "The queen was to the utmost degree desirous to treat in a perfect union with her allies, and to procure them all the reasonable terms they could expect; and much better than those they reduced themselves to the necessity of accepting, by endeavouring to wrest the negotiation out of her hands. **B** The disunion of the allies gave France the advantages she improved. The sole question is, who caused this disunion? and that will be easily decided by every impartial man, who informs himself carefully of the publick anecdotes of that time. If the private anecdotes were to be laid open as well as those, and I think it almost time they should, the whole monstrous scene would appear, and shock the eye of every honest man."

Some of the publick anecdotes he mentions, such as, "1. That when the first overtures of peace were made to the queen, and before she had so much as begun to treat, a most violent opposition was formed by the Germans and Dutch, in league with a party here; and was therefore an opposition not to this or that plan of treaty, but in truth to all treaty; and especially to one wherein Great-Britain took the lead, or was to have any particular advantage. **C** 2. That the ministers of some of the allies had in plain terms declared to our ministers, that their masters would not consent that the Imperial and Spanish crowns should unite on the same head; and yet prince Eugene, when he came here, upon an errand most unworthy of so great a man, always insisted upon the emperor's being made king of Spain. **D** 3. That the Dutch offered to declare, That they were ready to enter into the queen's measures, and that they were resolved not to continue the war for the recovery of Spain, provided the queen would consent that they should garison Gibraltar and Portmahon jointly with us, and share equally the Assiento, the south-  
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sea ship, and whatever should be granted by the Spaniards to the queen and her subjects. 4. That towards the end of the year 1711, the Dutch refused to ratify a treaty their minister had signed here, by which the queen united herself more closely than ever to them; engaging to pursue the war, to conclude the peace, and to guaranty it, when concluded, jointly with them, Provided they would keep the engagements they had taken with her, and the conditions of proportionate expence under which our nation had entered into the war. 5. That as the season for taking the field advanced in 1712, the league (meaning the Germans and Dutch with their party here in England) proposed to defeat the success of the congress (at Utrecht) by the events of the campaign. But instead of defeating the success of the congress, the events of the campaign served only to turn this success in favour of France. At the beginning of the year, the queen and the states, in concert, might have given the law to friend and foe, with great advantage to the former; and with such a detriment to the latter, as the causes of the war rendered just, the events of it reasonable, and the objects of it necessary. At the end of the year, the allies were no longer in a state of giving, nor the French of receiving the law; and the Dutch had recourse to the queen's good offices, when they could oppose and durst insult her no longer. Even then these offices were employed with zeal, and with some effect, for them."

He then enters into an examination of our conduct during the campaign in 1712, particularly the order sent to the duke of Ormond, "not to engage in any siege, nor hazard a battle, till further order;" and the separate suspension of arms we presently after concluded; and tho', as he says, he was not in council when that order was resolved on, and if he had, should probably have been against it, yet he justifies it from several similar instances in the conduct both of the emperor and the Dutch in the course of the war; and as the allies knew, that the queen was resolved to agree to a suspension of arms for two months, as soon as Dunkirk was put into her hands, which was then expected, they should, instead of risking a defeat, have taken that opportunity to renew their union and good understanding with her, especially as they knew, that she would have gone more than half way to meet them; but they continued to act like froward children, or like men drunk with resentment and passion; and such will the conduct be of the wisest governments in every circumstance, where a

spirit of faction and of private interest prevails, among those who are at the head, over reason of state.

He shews next how little reason the Germans and Dutch had to expect success in the war, after the queen had concluded a suspension of arms; and that they could have nothing in their thoughts but to break at any rate, and at any risque, the negotiations that were begun, and to reduce Great-Britain to the necessity of continuing, what she had been too long, a province of the confederacy; and a province too not one of the best treated. From hence he takes occasion to examine the question, whether it would not have been better to have concluded a separate treaty of peace, when we concluded a separate suspension of arms; and he gives very strong reasons for the affirmative; but this was prevented by the desire the queen had to treat in concert with her confederates, in which we shewed ourselves better allies than politicians. This may be made an objection to the conduct of the queen and her ministers, in the course of this great affair. "But, says he, the principles on which they proceeded were honest, the means they used were lawful, and the event they proposed to bring about was just. Whereas the very foundation of all the opposition to the peace was laid in injustice and folly: For what could be more unjust, than the attempt of the Dutch and the Germans, to force the queen to continue a war for their private interest and ambition, the disproportionate expence of which oppressed the commerce of her subjects, and loaded them with debts for ages yet to come? A war, the object of which was so changed, that from the year 1711, she made it not only without any engagement, but against her own and the common interest. What could be more foolish; you will think that I soften the term too much, and you will be in the right to think so; what could be more foolish, than the attempt of a party in Britain, to protract a war so ruinous to their country, without any reason that they durst avow, except that of wreaking the resentment of Europe on France, and that of uniting the Imperial and Spanish crowns on an Austrian head? One of which was to purchase revenge at a price too dear; and the other was to expose the liberties of Europe to new dangers, by the conclusion of a war which had been made to assert and secure them?"

He afterwards makes this remark: "A rage of warring possessed a party in our nation till the death of the late queen: A rage of negotiating has possessed the same

same party of men ever since. You have seen the consequences of one : You see actually those of the other. The rage of warring confirmed the beggary of our nation, which began as early as the revolution ; but then it gave, in the last war, reputation to our arms, and our councils too.—The rage of negotiating has been a chargeable rage likewise, at least as chargeable in its proportion. Far from paying our debts, contracted in war, they continue much the same, after 23 years of peace. The taxes that oppress our mercantile interest the most, are still in mortgage ; and those that oppress the landed interest the most, instead of being laid on extraordinary occasions, are become the ordinary funds for the current service of every year.—The rage of negotiating began 20 years ago, under pretence of consummating the treaty of Utrecht : And, from that time to this, our ministers have been in one perpetual maze. They have made themselves and us, often, the objects of aversion to the powers on the continent : And we are become at last objects of contempt, even to the Spaniards."

A little after, he adds this remark : " Our nation inhabits an island, and is one of the principal nations in Europe ; but, to maintain this rank, we must take the advantages of this situation, which have been neglected by us for almost half a century : We must always remember, that we are not part of the continent, but we must never forget that we are neighbours to it."

And after a few observations upon the change that has been produced in our constitution, and even in the character of our nation, within the last three or four generations, he concludes this his last letter to the noble lord abovementioned, as follows : " Whatever errors I may have committed in publick life, I have always loved my country : Whatever faults may be objected to me in private life, I have always loved my friend : Whatever usage I have received from my country, it shall never make me break with her : Whatever usage I have received from my friends, I never shall break with one of them, while I think him a friend to my country. These are the sentiments of my heart. I know they are those of your lordship's : And a communion of such sentiments is a tie that will engage me to be, as long as I live, my lord,"

*Your most faithful servant.*

*A Summary of the most Important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT.*

THE last session, which was the fifth of this parliament, assembled at April, 1752.

Westminster on Thursday, Nov. 14, and his majesty opened it with a most gracious speech from the throne, which see in our Magazine for last year, p. 514.

In answer to this speech most loyal addresses were voted by both houses without any opposition in either, and being presented in the usual manner, his majesty returned a most gracious answer to each. (See our Magazine for last year, p. 515, 516.)

As we gave in our summary of the preceding session a full account of the Westminster election, and Mr. Murray's commitment, which was the consequence of it, we must of course begin the summary of this last session with an account, that on Nov. 20, after reading the several resolutions and orders of the house made in the preceding session relating to the said Mr. Murray, a motion was made by the lord visc. Coke, " That the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; who on Feb. 6, in the last session of parliament, was, for dangerous and seditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of this house, and of the freedom of elections, ordered by this house to be committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, and was also at the same time ordered by the house, to be brought to the bar thereof, to receive his said sentence there upon his knees, and before the said sentence was received by him, did, by a high and most dangerous contempt in him of the authority and privilege of this house, and by persisting in the same, avoid the execution of the said sentence, during the remainder of the said session of parliament, be now committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, for the said dangerous and seditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of this house, and of the freedom of elections."

Upon this motion there was a short debate, the same being opposed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; and the earl of Egmont, and supported by Henry Pelham, Esq; and a motion was made for adjourning, which is a sort of previous question, that by the forms of proceeding must always be first determined ; therefore the question was put, *To adjourn* ; but this being carried in the negative, the question was then put upon the first motion, and carried in the affirmative ; and Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue his warrants accordingly. Then it was resolved, " That the said Alex. Murray do receive the said sentence, for his now being committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, at the bar of this house, upon his knees." And it was

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ordered, "That the serjeant at arms attending this house, do take the said Alex. Murray into his custody, in order to his being brought to the bar of this house, to receive the said sentence."

Presently after this, a complaint being made to the house, of a printed pamphlet, intitled, *The Case of the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; in an Appeal to the People of Great-Britain; more particularly the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster*; and the said pamphlet being brought up to the table and read; it was resolved *nem. con.* 1. "That the said pamphlet is an impudent, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, falsely and most injuriously reflecting upon, and aspersing, the proceedings of this house, and tending to create misapprehensions of the same in the minds of the people, to the great dishonour of this house, and in violation of the privileges thereof." 2. "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to desire his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his attorney general to prosecute the authors or author, the printers or printer, and the publishers or publisher, of the said scandalous libel, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment for the same." Which address was ordered to be presented to his majesty, by such members of the house as were of his majesty's most hon. privy council; and next day Mr. Comptroller acquainted the house, that the said address had been presented, and that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would give directions accordingly.

Nov. 25. The serjeant at arms attending the house being called upon to give an account of what had been done in execution of the said order for taking the said Mr. Murray into his custody; and his deputy, to whom the said order was delivered, having acquainted the house, that diligent search had been made after the said Mr. Murray, but that he could not be found; it was resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to issue his royal proclamation, for apprehending the said Mr. Murray, with a promise of a reward for the same; and a proclamation was accordingly issued for this purpose \*.

As there was no controverted election

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 570.

† As this last resolution is a little different from all former for the same purpose, it is necessary to observe, that the usual allowance for seamen is 4l. per man per month for 12 months, reckoning 28 days to the month; but as the New Style is to take place in September next, and consequently 11 days to be cut off from that month this year, notwithstanding its being Leap-year, will consist but of 355 days, which is just 12 months, at 28 days to the month, and 19 days more. Therefore the grant for 10,000 seamen, which in a common year would be 520,000l. is this year but 507,142l. 17s. 12d. 2.

determined last session, we of course proceed next to give an account of the two grand committees of supply and ways and means, the first of which was ordered Nov. 19, and was continued by adjournment to Feb. 7, in which time it came to the following resolutions, all of which were upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

Nov. 25, 1751, Resolved,

1. That 10,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1752, beginning Jan. 1, 1752.

2. That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said 10,000 men, for 12 months and 19 days, including the ordnance for sea service †.

Nov. 28, Resolved,

1. That a number of land forces, including 1815 invalids, amounting to 18,857 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1752.

2. That 611,107l. 6s. 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . be granted to his majesty, for defraying the charge of the 18,857 effective men, for guards and garisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1752.

3. That 229,943l. 13s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . be granted, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, and Providence, for the year 1752.

4. That 119,156l. 4s. 8d. be granted for the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, 1752.

5. That 5763l. 18s. 9d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance, for land service, not provided for by the parliament.

Dec. 3, Resolved,

1. That 277,718l. 16s. 5d. be granted for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea officers, for 1752, consisting of 355 days.

2. That 9699l. 9s. be granted upon account, towards the support of Greenwich-Hospital.

3. That 100,000l. be granted towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1752.

Jan. 16, 1752, Resolved,

1. That 60,000l. be granted upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1752.

2. That



2. That 22,412*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* be granted for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred in 1751, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That 4522*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* be granted for defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1732.

4. That 3125*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* be granted for paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1752.

5. That 58,448*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* be granted upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital, for 1752.

6. That 20,000*l.* be granted to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the elector of Bavaria, pursuant to treaty.

7. That 6997*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* be granted, to replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas, 1750.

8. That 5431*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-Day, 1751.

9. That 11,737*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duty of 12*s.* a barrel on sweets, or wines, made from British or foreign fruits, or sugar, at Michaelmas, 1751.

10. That 24,102*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the additional duty on wines at Midsummer, 1751.

11. That 52,969*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors at Midsummer, 1751.

12. That 61,066*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the rates and duties upon houses, windows, and lights, at Michaelmas, 1751.

13. That 54,751*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1751.

14. That 21,042*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  be granted upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova-Scotia in 1751, and not provided for by parliament.

15. That 40,450*l.* 10*d.* be granted upon account, for supporting and maintain-

ing the settlement of Nova-Scotia for the year 1752.

Jan. 21, Resolved,

1. That 900,000*l.* be granted towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy.

2. That 400,000*l.* be granted to pay off and discharge the annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per ann. charged by an act of the 4th year of his majesty's reign, on the additional duties on stamp vellum, &c. pursuant to the notice given by the Speaker of the house of commons, in obedience to an order of the house of June 13, 1751.

3. That 4000*l.* be granted to enable the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia to defray the expences incurred by them.

Jan. 23, Resolved,

1. That 32,000*l.* be granted to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, pursuant to treaty.

2. That 17,110*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to make good the deficiency at Christmas last, of the duties on spirituous liquors, granted from March 25, 1743.

3. That 6693*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* be granted to make good the deficiency at Christmas last, on the additional duty on wines.

4. That 24,968*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to make good the deficiency at Christmas last, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors.

5. That 89,925*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* be granted, for making good the deficiency at Christmas, 1751, of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the 6th of Q. Anne, and the 6th of K. George I.

Jan. 28, Resolved,

1. That 10,000*l.* be granted towards the support of the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall think proper.

2. That 112,142*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* be granted for a full compensation and satisfaction to the Royal African company of England, for their charter, &c. to be applied as follows, viz. To their creditors 84,652*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* To the commission for stating the claims of the said creditors 1695*l.* 3*s.* To the proprietors of the African transferable stock, possessed thereof, Dec. 31, 1748, being 10*l.* per cent. 23,688*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* To ditto proprietors, since become possessed thereof, being 5*l.* per cent. 2105*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

3. That 3000*l.* be granted towards laying out, making, and keeping in repair, a road proper for the passage of

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troops and carriages between the city of Carlisle and the town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

These were all the resolutions of the committee of supply during last session, and the sums thereby granted we shall, for the ease of our readers, abstract and distinguish as follows.

1. For the current service	—	—	—	—	2090309	12	5	3
2. For paying off debts	—	—	—	—	1300000	0	0	0
3. For deficiencies of old funds	—	—	—	—	301012	13	0	1
4. For the deficiencies of last year's grants	—	—	—	—	54751	5	5	2
5. For services incurred and not provided for	—	—	—	—	49219	13	4	2
6. For purchasing African charter	—	—	—	—	112142	3	3	0
Total grants					3907435	7	7	0

In the article for current service we have included the grant for Georgia, and that for the Carlisle road, because they will continue at least for some years to come; and as the first, third, fourth and fifth articles of this state will probably continue as high as they are for this year, we may reckon the annual publick expence in time of peace to be about 2,500,000*l.* therefore we must conclude, that unless the land tax be raised above 3*s.* in the pound, we must every year take something from the sinking fund for answering the current service, unless some new tax be imposed, or some method contrived to increase the annual produce of some of our present taxes.

Now as to the committee of ways and means, the first order for the house to resolve itself into the same, was made Nov. 25, from which time it was continued to March 6, and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which were upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

Dec. 2, 1751, Resolved,

That the duties on malt, &c. be continued from June 23, 1752, to June 24, 1753

750000 0 0 0

Dec. 5, Resolved,

That 3*s.* in the pound be raised for one year from March 25, 1752, upon lands, &c.

1528459 18 1 2

Jan. 21, 1752, Resolved,

1. That after Sept. 29, 1752, 40*s.* yearly be paid for a licence by every pawnbroker within the bills of mortality.

2. That after Sept. 29, 1752, 10*s.* yearly be paid for a licence by every second-hand goods broker within the bills of mortality.

Jan. 27, Resolved,

That the proposal of the Bank for advancing 1,400,000*l.* upon the terms therein mentioned, be accepted

1400000 0 0 0

Feb. 3, Resolved,

That out of the sinking fund there be issued and applied to the supply the sum of 500,000*l.*

500000 0 0 0

Feb. 25, Resolved,

That after March 26, 1752, 10*s.* per hundred weight, and so in proportion, be laid on all gum senega, imported from any place in Europe.

March 7, Resolved,

1. To continue the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 35.

2. To continue the act 6 Geo. II. chap. 13.

3. To continue the act 5 Geo. II. chap. 24.

By these resolutions, or at least such of them by which any certain sum was to be raised, the total sum provided for amounts to

4178459 18 1 2

Therefore the provisions for this year exceed the grants in the sum of

271024 10 6 2

[To be continued in our next.]

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The SPEECH of N—— B——, Esq;  
Nov. 29, 1751, on the Subject of the  
ARMY; in Answer to W——  
L——, Esq;

Mr. Chairman,

I Do not stand up to oppose a standing  
army in general, but to give some rea-  
sons, why I think the smaller number on  
your paper, at this time, more eligible  
than the greater; and must own, I was  
in great hopes the gentlemen on the other  
side of the house, would have also been  
of my opinion; especially, as they have  
concurred with us, in augmenting the sea-  
forces, which we last year so strenuously  
contended for.

As a standing army has on all hands  
been allowed to be a necessary evil, why  
should not we make that evil as small as  
possible? Especially, as the publick tran-  
quillity both at home and abroad, makes  
the present time, as reasonable for a re-  
duction of it, as any that can be proposed;  
and the immense national debt, and pres-  
sure which both land and commerce suf-  
fer, from the load of taxes laid on them,  
should recommend the greatest oeconomy  
to us.

But were our coffers full, and did not  
the exigency of the state require it; has  
not Great-Britain a more natural force,  
and which justly claims all the money  
we can possibly spare it? A force which  
has been attended with success, not only  
in former wars, but even in the last;  
and which enabled us to make the peace  
we did? As therefore the 16,000 men pro-  
posed, will answer all the ends intended  
by an army, in time of peace; and as  
that number may soon be augmented on  
any emergency; why should the offer,  
tho' of a small saving, be rejected, when  
the weight of taxes the publick has long,  
and patiently, groaned under, may make  
them hope their representatives will ease  
them from the most unnecessary expences  
of government?

I must beg leave to say, I think the  
examples brought from ancient and mo-  
dern history, by the Hon. gentleman un-  
der the gallery, are not parallel to the  
present question; for the contest is not  
to disband the whole army, but whe-  
ther 16,000 men are not sufficient to an-  
swer all the ends of government in a  
time of profound peace? And indeed,  
was an indifferent person, who was un-  
acquainted with our advantageous situa-  
tion, to hear our debates to day; I am  
apt to think he would be induced to  
imagine us a parliament of some state on  
the continent; or at least, if he was ac-

quainted with it, must conclude, we had  
entirely forgot that Great-Britain was  
an island; which is, and in all probabi-  
lity will continue so, as long as I live.

I do not oppose the largest number of  
troops proposed, from any suspicion,  
that either his majesty, or the present  
gentlemen that compose it, will ever turn  
that force against the liberty of the sub-  
ject, which is maintained for its defence;  
as most of those gentlemen are either of  
the highest birth, or have considerable  
properties of their own; but because I  
have neither heard any reasons assigned,  
nor can suggest any from the present de-  
bate, of weight enough to induce me to  
think that the smallest number is not ad-  
equate to the ends proposed; and there-  
fore shall give my vote for the smallest  
number.

*We gave a short Sketch of the Act for the  
better preventing the horrid Crime of  
MURDER, in our last, p. 144. The  
following is a fuller and more accurate  
Account of the same.*

IN this law it is enacted, That after the  
first day of Easter term, (which be-  
gan on the 15th Inst.) all persons who  
shall be found guilty of wilful murder,  
shall be executed on the day next but  
one after sentence passed, unless the same  
shall be Sunday, and in that case on the  
Monday following.

That the body of every murderer con-  
victed and executed in London or Mid-  
dlesex, or liberties thereof, be immedi-  
ately conveyed by the sheriffs or their de-  
puties, to surgeons-hall, or to such place,  
or delivered to such person as that com-  
pany shall appoint, who are to give the  
sheriffs a receipt for the same; and the  
said body to be anatomized by the com-  
pany of surgeons or by whom they shall  
appoint. In the other counties of Eng-  
land the judge or justice of assize shall  
award the sentence to be put in executi-  
on the next day but one after such con-  
viction, excepting it be on Sunday as  
abovementioned, and the body of the  
murderer shall be delivered by the sheriff  
or his deputy, to such surgeon as the  
judge shall direct, to be anatomized.

Sentence of death shall be pronounced  
in court immediately after the conviction  
of such murderer, and before the court  
proceeds to any other business, unless the  
court see reasonable cause for postponing  
the same; in which sentence shall be ex-  
pressed not only the usual judgment of  
death, but also the time appointed by  
the said act for the execution thereof,  
and the marks of infamy therein directed  
for such offenders, in order to impress a  
just



just horror in the mind of the offender, and on the minds of such as shall be present, of the heinous crime of murder.

A discretionary power is given to the judge or justice that tries any murderer, where he sees reasonable cause, to stay the execution of the sentence, regard being always had to the true intent of the said act.

The judge or justice is empowered to appoint the body of any criminal to be hung in chains: But in no case whatsoever the body of any murderer is to be suffered to be buried; unless after it has been first dissected and anatomized as aforesaid; and every such judge or justice is thereby required to direct the same to be disposed of as abovementioned, or to be hung in chains, as is now done for the most atrocious crimes.

Immediately after conviction, every murderer is to be confined in a cell or safe place separate from the other prisoners, and no person whatsoever, except the goaler or his servants, shall have access to any such prisoner, without leave first obtained under the judge's hand who tried such offender, or else under the hand of the sheriff or his deputy.

A further discretionary power is given to such judge, in case he see cause to resist the execution of such offender, to relax or release all the restraints abovementioned, to be observed by the goaler of the prison where such prisoner may be confined, by licence signed by such judge or justice during the stay of such execution.

After sentence of death is passed, the offender shall be fed with bread and water only, and with no other food or liquor whatsoever, (unless in receiving the sacrament of the lord's supper; or in case of any violent sickness or wound; in which case some known physician, surgeon, or apothecary, is to be admitted to administer necessaries; and such physician's, &c. name and place of abode is to be first entered in the books of the prison, there to remain) and if the goaler offends against, or neglects to put into execution any of the above directions, he is to forfeit his office, to be fined 20*l.* and suffer imprisonment until the 20*l.* be paid.

If any person shall by force set at liberty, rescue or attempt to set at liberty any murderer out of prison, or as he is going to execution, or during execution, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death without benefit of clergy.

If any person rescue, or attempt to rescue the body of any murderer after execution, out of the custody of the sheriff or his officers, during the conveyance of it to any of the places abovemention-

ed, or rescue or attempt to rescue it from the company of surgeons or their officers, or from the house of any surgeon, where the same shall be deposited in pursuance of the said act, such person shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to be transported for 7 years as other felons are, and be subject to the same punishment and method of conviction as other felons are subject to, in case of unlawfully returning from transportation.

*The ACT for the better preventing of Thefts and Robberies, and for regulating Places of publick Entertainment, and punishing People keeping disorderly Houses, enacts,*

**T**HAT from and after the first of June next, any person publickly advertising a reward with no questions asked, for the return of things which have been lost or stolen, and purporting, that such reward shall be paid without seizing or making enquiry after the person producing them; or promising to return to any pawnbroker, or other person, the money advanced on such things; and any person printing or publishing such advertisement, shall respectively forfeit 50*l.* for every such offence, to any person who will sue for it.

From and after the first of Dec. next, any person keeping a house, room, or garden, or other place for publick dancing, musick, or other entertainment of the like kind, in London and Westminster, or within 20 miles thereof, without a licence for that purpose, forfeits 100*l.* and shall be otherwise punishable as the law directs; and altho' such places are licensed, not to be opened before five in the afternoon. Nothing in the said act to extend to the theatres of Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, or the king's theatre in the Haymarket, nor to such publick entertainments as shall be carried on by letters patent, licence of the crown, or of the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

And in order to encourage prosecutions against persons keeping bawdy-houses, gaming-houses, or other disorderly houses, it is enacted, That any two inhabitants, paying scot and bearing lot therein, may give notice in writing to any constable, or other peace officer of the said parish, who is forthwith to go with them before one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and there make oath, that they believe the contents of such notice to be true, and entering into a recognizance of 20*l.* to produce material evidence against such person for such offence, enter into a recognizance of 30*l.* to prosecute with effect such person for

such

such offence, at the next general quarter sessions, &c. and such constable, or other officer, shall be allowed all the reasonable expences of such a prosecution, to be ascertained by two justices of the peace, and shall be paid the same by the overseers of the poor of such parish; and in case such person shall be convicted of such an offence, the overseers of the poor of such parish shall forthwith pay the sum of 10*l.* to each of such inhabitants; and in case such overseers shall neglect or refuse to pay such constable, or other officer, such expences of prosecution, or shall neglect or refuse to pay upon demand, the said sum of 10*l.* such overseer shall forfeit to the persons entitled to the same, double the sum so refused or neglected to be paid. Upon such constable, or other officer, entering into a recognizance to prosecute as aforesaid, the justice shall forthwith make out his warrant to bring the person keeping a bawdy-house, gaming-house, or other disorderly house, before him, and shall bind him or her over to appear at such general or quarter sessions, &c. there to answer such bill of indictment; and such justice may, if in his discretion he thinks fit, likewise demand and take security for such person's good behaviour in the mean time, and until such indictment shall be found, heard, or determined, or be returned by the grand jury to be a true bill. In case such constable shall refuse, upon such notice, to go before a justice of the peace, or to enter into such recognizance, or shall be wilfully negligent in carrying on the prosecution, he shall for every such offence forfeit 20*l.* to each of such inhabitants so giving notice as aforesaid. Any person who shall hereafter appear, act, or behave as master or mistress, or as the person having the care or management of any bawdy-house, gaming-house, &c. shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, notwithstanding he, or she, shall not, in fact, be the real owner or keeper thereof. No indictment, which shall at any time after the first of June be preferred against any person for keeping a bawdy-house, &c. shall be removed by any writ of *Certiorari* into any other court; but such indictment shall be heard, tried, and finally determined, at the same general quarter sessions, or assizes, where such indictment shall have been preferred (unless the court shall think proper, upon cause shewn, to adjourn the same) any such writ or allowance thereof notwithstanding.

As many persons are deterred from prosecuting persons guilty of felony, on account of the expence attending such pro-

secutions, in order to encourage the bringing offenders to justice, it is enacted, That it shall be in the power of the court, before whom any person has been tried and convicted of any grand or petit larceny, at the prayer of the prosecutor, and in consideration of his circumstances, to order the treasurer of the county, in which the offence shall have been committed, to pay unto such prosecutor such sum of money as to the said court shall seem reasonable, not exceeding the expences which it shall appear to the court the prosecutor was put unto in carrying on such prosecution, making him a reasonable allowance for his time and trouble therein; which order the clerk of assize, or clerk of the peace respectively, is hereby directed and required forthwith to make out and deliver to such prosecutor, upon being paid 1*s.* for the same, and no more; and the treasurer of the county is hereby authorised and required, upon sight of such order, forthwith to pay to such prosecutor, or other person authorised to receive the same, such sum of money as aforesaid, and shall be allowed the same in his accounts.

And for the better discovering of thieves, it is enacted, That any two or more of his majesty's justices of the peace, in case any person be apprehended upon any general privy search, &c. or an idle and disorderly person (altho' no direct proof be then made thereof) to examine such person upon oath, as to his place of settlement and means of livelihood, which is to be put into writing, and subscribed by the person so examined; and the said justices shall likewise sign the same, and transmit it to the next general quarter sessions, there to be kept on record: And if such person shall not make it appear that he has a lawful way of getting his livelihood, or shall not procure some responsible housekeeper to appear to his character, and give security for his appearance before such justices, on some other day to be fixed for that purpose (in case the same shall be required) to commit such person to prison for any term not exceeding six days; and in the mean time to order the overseers of the poor of the parish where he shall be apprehended, to insert an advertisement in some publick paper, describing his person and any thing found upon him, specifying when and where he is to be re-examined; and if no accusation be then laid against him, then such person to be discharged, or otherwise dealt with according to law.

Any person intitled to any of the forfeitures by this act imposed, may sue for the same by action of debt, in any of his majesty's

majesty's courts of record at Westminster; but no action is to be brought by virtue of this act, unless the same shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed. The act is to continue in force three years.

*An ACCOUNT of the Affair between Miss BLANDY and Mr. CRANSTOUN having been lately published, at her earnest Desire, from a Copy partly wrote and partly dictated by her, whilst under Sentence of Death, and declared under her Hand to be strictly agreeable to Truth in every particular, we shall give our Readers the following Abstract of it.*

**I**T sets out with saying, that her acquaintance with Mr. Cranstoun, then a lieutenant of marines, commenced in summer 1746, at his uncle lord Mark Kerr's, who had a house at Henley, when they contracted a sort of friendship. That some months after, Mr. Cranstoun went from Henley, and did not return till summer 1747, when she informed Mr. Cranstoun, as her friend, of a match that had been proposed to her, but said, she was afraid the gentleman was not formed to make her happy, on which he asked, if she would not prefer mutual love to grandeur, and upon her answering, she would prefer the man she loved to all others, he said, "Miss Blandy, I have upon my hands an unhappy affair, which to you I have made no secret of: I can assure you, before I speak what follows, I am not now married, nor ever was, tho' I am involved in some difficulties brought upon me by that affair, out of which it will be some time before I can extricate myself. Do you think you could love a man well enough to stay till this affair be brought to a determination?" That being then interrupted he next day renewed the discourse, and upon her saying, that if her parents approved of her staying for him, she would consent thereto, he took the first opportunity to make the same declaration and proposal to her mother, who objected their not having a fortune sufficient for their support, but said, that if her daughter had 10,000*l.* and was at her disposal, she would give her to him with the greatest pleasure, telling him at the same time, that tho' it was reported, that Mr. Blandy was able to give his daughter down a handsome fortune, she was sure he could not; to which he replied, "If Mr. Blandy will give me his daughter, I shall not trouble him about that."

That in the latter season of 1747, Mr. Cranstoun attended his uncle lord Mark Kerr to Bath, but before he went, obtain-

ed her father's leave to correspond with her. That after five or six weeks he returned to Henley, and then lived for five or six months at her father's house, after which he went to London, and soon after his arrival there wrote to her father, to beg that she might be permitted to stay for him till his unhappy affair with Miss Murray (his pretended wife) was finally determined; which letter her father desired her to answer, and gave her leave to answer it in such manner as was most agreeable to her; upon which she wrote to him, that she would stay for him, and accept of no offer till his affair was brought to a decision; and that after this, tho' she did not see him for several months, they continued their correspondence by letters almost every post.

That in Mr. Cranstoun's absence her mother went to Turville-court, near Henley, and lived with Mrs. Pocock, where she was taken ill, and constantly cried out, Let Cranstoun be sent for, which she at last did, and when he came, her mother rejoiced to see him, and from that moment began to recover. That after her mother returned home, Mr. Cranstoun, with both her father and mother's approbation, resided at their house above six months, during which time her father was sometimes extremely kind, and sometimes very rude to Mr. Cranstoun, as well as very harsh to his daughter. However, when the regiment was broke, which happened in this interval, her father told him, that as he was now broke, he supposed his cash would run low, and that therefore he was welcome to stay with him. But nevertheless Mr. Cranstoun set out soon after for London, where he made a considerable stay, during which time her mother had a very civil letter from lady Cranstoun, returning thanks for her civility to her son, and soon after her mother and she went to London, where they were visited every day by Mr. Cranstoun, and once by his brother the lord Cranstoun.

That whilst they were at London, Mr. Cranstoun proposed to her a private marriage, which she rejected, unless advised by the most eminent counsel; that Mr. Cranstoun furnished her mother, who was then distressed for money, with 40*l.* giving her at the same time five guineas which she was to keep by her, that in case after her return to Henley counsel should think a private marriage proper, she might come up in a post chaise to him; and that both her father and she had letters from Miss Murray, signed N. Cranstoun, informing them that she was Mr. Cranstoun's lawful wife, and inclosed a copy of the decree of the court of Scotland,



land, declaring her to be such ; notwithstanding whereof he affirmed with many protestations, that she never was his wife ; and from other accounts it appears, he then pretended, that he was to appeal from that decree to the house of peers.

Soon after this they returned to Henley, and from this time nothing extraordinary happened until Sept. 28, 1749, when her mother was taken ill, and died on Saturday the 30th at night ; but on her death-bed recommended to her, not to violate the promises she had made to Cranstoun ; and said to Mr. Blandy, " Your daughter has set her heart upon Cranstoun : When I am gone, let no one set you against this match ? " To which he answered, " It shall not be my fault, if this does not take place ; but they must stay, you know, till the unhappy affair in Scotland is decided." Mr. Cranstoun sent his footman express with letters both to her and her father upon this melancholy occasion, which her father highly approved of, and insisted upon her writing to him that night, tho' her mother was then to be buried, to let him know, that he was as welcome to his house as before ; which she accordingly did, and her father seeming uneasy at his not coming, she wrote again, pressing him to come immediately to Henley. To this he answered, that his fortune in Scotland being seized for the maintenance of Miss Murray and her child, he was in danger of being arrested for a debt of near 15 guineas, and was afraid of being followed by the bailiffs if he should come to Henley ; upon which she sent him 15 guineas, whereupon he came down to Henley and staid some weeks with her father, who received him with great marks of affection and esteem.

During this time he talked to her of the great skill of one Mrs. Morgan, a cunning woman in Scotland, who had described both her and her father in the most perfect and surprising manner, tho' she had never seen either ; and that this woman had given him some powders to take, which she called love powders, of which he had by experience found an extraordinary effect. These powders he often proposed giving her father some of, because, said he, they will make him love me ; but whilst he staid there at that time, she always prevented it, as she had no faith in their producing such an effect. At last he had a dunning letter for a debt of 15l. which made him uneasy, as he said he was not able to pay it, whereupon she gave him the money, and in a few days after, he set out for London, from whence he did not return till August 1750 ; when he was at first kind-  
April, 1752.

ly received by her father, but afterwards her father changed so much in his temper, that she seldom arose from table without tears, which made Cranstoun again propose giving him some of the powders, protesting that they were quite innocent, and would do him no harm, if they did not produce the desired effect ; and one morning, soon after, he put some of them into a dish of tea she had poured out for her father, on which she was going to throw the tea out of the cup, but her father coming in that instant from his study, prevented her, and he drank it up, without any complaint afterwards : On the contrary, he that day appeared in the best of humours at dinner, and continued so all the time Cranstoun staid with him, which was till November following, when he received a letter from his brother lord Cranstoun, desiring him to come immediately to Scotland to settle some of his own affairs, and to see his mother who was then extremely ill.

Upon receipt of this letter Cranstoun seemed very uneasy, and complained of want of money to carry him to Scotland, whereupon she gave him her watch, with which he departed, and she never afterwards saw him ; but that her father and he parted upon the best terms of friendship imaginable.

After a digression, in which she gives an account of strange noises and appearances at her father's house whilst Cranstoun was there this last time, she says, that he wrote a letter to her on his road to Scotland, desiring her to get her letters directed by one who wrote a more masculine hand, lest they should be intercepted by some of Miss Murray's friends ; and insisted upon her subscribing herself M. C. instead of M. B. After his arrival he wrote to her again, informing her of his having told his mother, that they had been married for some time ; and that his mother would write to her, as her daughter, by the very next post, which she accordingly did, and her letter was accompanied by one from Cranstoun, desiring her, as she loved him, to answer his mother's letter by the return of the post, and to sign Mary Cranstoun at length, because it would make his mother stir more in the Scotch affair ; after which she received several letters from lady Cranstoun with some very handsome presents of Scotch linen, as also from that lady's daughter Mrs. Selby and her husband, all directed to her as Cranstoun's wife ; and that her father received a very complaisant letter from lady Cranstoun, and another from her son lord Cranstoun ; during all which interval her father's temper was

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very

very uncertain, sometimes kind, sometimes bitterly upbraiding her, and at last he gave her orders to write to Cranstoun to come no more to Henley, till his affair with Miss Murray was finally decided, which orders she punctually obeyed, and thereupon received an answer, complaining, that her father, he found, loved him no longer, and was afraid he would inspire her with the same sentiments.

After several other letters to the same purpose, she at last, in April, or the beginning of May, 1751, received a letter from Cranstoun, acquainting her, that he had seen his old friend Mrs. Morgan, and that if he could procure any more of her powder, he would send it with the Scotch pebbles he intended to make her a present of; upon which, in her answer, she told him, that she would not give it her father, lest it should impair his health; and to this in his next letter he replied, that he was extremely surprised she should think he would send any thing that might prove prejudicial to her father, as his own interest was so apparently concerned in his preservation. These words she took to refer to a conversation they had together a little before he set out for Scotland, in which she had told him, that she was sure her father was not a man of a very considerable fortune, but that, if he lived, she was persuaded, he would provide very handsomely for them and theirs, as he lived so retired, and his business was every day increasing.

In June, 1751, the pebbles and powder arrived, and upon the paper containing the powder was wrote, *Powder to clean Scotch pebbles*, as he had before informed her; and next day she received a letter, desiring her to give her father the powder mixed in a dish of tea. Some mornings after, she put some of it into a dish of tea designed for her father, but finding it did not mix, she threw the tea out of the window; and as the powder swam on the top of the liquor, she could observe no part of it adhering to the sides of the cup; from whence she shews the falshood of some things sworn against her at her trial. She next post wrote to Cranstoun, that the powder would not mix with tea, and she would not try it any more, lest her father should find it out; whereupon she received several letters from him, assuring her, that the powder was quite innocent, and begging she would give it in gruel, or something thicker than tea; by which she was at last fatally prevailed on to put some of it in her father's water-gruel on Monday morning, Aug. 5; and he had some more of the same gruel at night in a half-pint mug.

Next morning, as he had done at din-

ner the day before, he complained of a pain in his stomach, and the heart-burn, which he ever did before he had the gravel. She sent at eleven o'clock for Mr. Norton, who advised a little physick the next day, being Wednesday. On Tuesday night, and also next morning, her father had some more water-gruel, but she neither did know, nor could imagine, that it was the same in which she had put the powder, which had been made for him on the Saturday night preceding; for she could not suppose, that the cook-maid would offer such stale gruel to her master; and as she now began to think it was foolish in her to give any of the powder to her father, and was afraid lest her folly should be discovered, she that day threw the remaining part of the powder, together with Cranstoun's letters, into the fire.

From this time her father continued sometimes better, sometimes worse, till Saturday the 10th, when Mr. Norton told her, he thought him in danger; whereupon she sent immediately for Dr. Addington, tho' her father had ordered him not to be sent for till next day. The doctor came accordingly that night, and prescribed for her father, who next day thought himself better; and she took that opportunity to answer a letter she had on the Friday before received from Cranstoun, in which some secrets of his family were disclosed; therefore in her answer, she advised him to take care what he wrote, which answer she gave to her father's clerk to direct, and put into the post-office, but he opened and kept it. On Monday Dr. Addington came again to see her father, and by his orders she was immediately confined to her room, her garters, keys, and letters, taken from her by the doctor himself, and a man put into the same room with her as a guard, without one woman to attend her; and soon after Dr. Addington, together with Dr. Lewis, who had been likewise called, came into her room, and told her, that nothing could save her father, whereupon, as soon as she could recover, she told them, that she had given him some powders, which she received from Cranstoun, and feared they might have hurt him, tho' that villain assured her they were of a very innocent nature; on which Dr. Addington asked her several questions, one of which was, why she did not take some of the powders herself, if she thought them so innocent; to which she answered, that she was never desired by Cranstoun to take them, and if they could produce such an effect as was ascribed to them, she was sure she had no need of them; but had he desired it, she should most certainly have done it. Tho'

Tho' she was sensible, that the person who gave the orders had no right to confine her, yet she patiently submitted, as her room was very near her father's, and she was fearful of disturbing him, and consequently she continued confined as before-mentioned, till her father's death, on Wednesday about two o'clock in the afternoon, when all his keys were delivered to her, except that of his study, which she had before committed to the care of her uncle Mr. Stevens, of Fawley.

With this she ends her narrative; which, if not true, is most artfully drawn up, as a natural and unaffected simplicity appears throughout the whole; and there are some letters of no great moment annexed to it, with an account of her execution, as follows:

On Monday, April 6, 1752, the day destined for her execution, the under sheriff, attended by one of Miss Blandy's friends, visited her a little after eight o'clock in the morning. She then discovered some anxiety and apprehensions, in relation to her future state, that had never before appeared. She said, that many sins, both of omission and commission, which she had formerly considered as trifles, seemed at that time to be very black and enormous to her. The minister, who was then also present, took a fresh opportunity from hence to press her once more to declare the truth, in relation to her intention and knowledge of the noxious quality of the fatal powder, by urging, that a failure herein would be a crime of a much deeper dye, than those which filled her with such terrible apprehensions. But to this she immediately replied, that she should persist in her former declaration to the moment of her death; and that this she would impart to the people attending her execution. The under sheriff, and the gentleman attending him, also begged, that she would not impose upon herself, as well as upon the world, in these her last moments. To which she answered much in the same terms as she had done before. She likewise appeared after this to be something more calm and composed. And the minister, in order still more to comfort her, told her, that the devil frequently presented former sins as much more heinous than they really were to even some of the best christians themselves, when they were upon the confines of eternity. in order to ruffle and discompose them; and that therefore, probably, the scene that at present seemed to disturb her, was nothing more than one of his illusions: But that, however that might be, she had no reason to be afraid of any of her sins, if she sincerely repented of them, as she had

always assured him she did, and placed an unshaken confidence in the mercy of God, through the merits of Christ; and neither those merits nor that mercy, to sincere penitents, would admit of any limits. This gave her great consolation, inasmuch that she soon resumed her former calmness, and declared herself not only willing but even inclinable to die.

About nine o'clock she came out of her bed-chamber, and was attended by the aforesaid minister to the place of execution. Here he read some of the commendatory forms of prayer, and she joined most fervently with him. After this was ended, he said to her, "Madam, you may now, if you think proper, and have a sufficient flow of spirits, speak to the people." She then addressed herself to them, with a clear and audible voice, in the following terms. "Good people, give me leave to declare to you, that I am perfectly innocent, as to any intention to destroy or even hurt my dear father; that I did not know, or even suspect, that there was any poisonous quality in the fatal powder I gave him; tho' I can never be too much punished for being even the innocent cause of his death. As to my mother's and Mrs. Pocock's deaths, that have been unjustly laid to my charge, I am not even the innocent cause of them, nor did I in the least contribute to them. So help me God in these my last moments. And may I not meet with eternal salvation, nor be acquitted by Almighty God, in whose awful presence I am instantly to appear, if the whole of what is here asserted, be not true. I from the bottom of my soul forgive all those concerned in my prosecution; and particularly the jury, notwithstanding their fatal verdict." She then ascended the ladder, and spoke again to the following effect, "Good people, take warning by me to be on your guard against the sallies of any irregular passion; and pray for me, that I may be accepted at the throne of grace."

After which she was turned off; and, in about half an hour's time, cut down. The body was then carried to a neighbouring house, and put into a coffin; from thence it was conducted, about five o'clock in the afternoon, in a hearse, to Henley; and interred about eleven o'clock in the chancel of the church there, where the bodies of her father and mother had been deposited. Miss Blandy suffered in a black bombazine short sack and petticoat, with a clean white handkerchief drawn over her face. Her hands were tied together with a strong black ribband, and her feet, at her own request, almost touched the ground. The number of

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people



people attending her execution was computed at about 5000; many of whom, and particularly several gentlemen of the university, were observed to shed tears. She behaved with such serenity and composure, and with such a decent resolution, as greatly surprised and charmed many of the spectators; and such as some there present thought nothing but a consciousness of the truth of what she had asserted, and a well grounded hope of future felicity, could inspire. Contrary to what is observed at other executions, there was almost a profound silence during the time of this. In fine, the whole was so well conducted, and made such a deep impression upon the minds of the people present, that the circumstances attending Miss Blandy's execution will not soon be forgotten at Oxford.

*Copy of Miss BLANDY's Declaration at the Place of Execution in OXFORD, April 6, 1752.*

**I** Mary Blandy do declare, that I die in a full persuasion of the truth and excellency of the Christian religion, and a sincere, tho' unworthy member of the church of England. I do likewise hope for a pardon and remission of my sins by the mercy of God, through the merits and mediation of our most blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I do also farther declare, that I did not know or believe, that the powder, to which the death of my dear father has been ascribed, had any noxious or poisonous quality lodged in it; and that I had no intention to hurt, and much less to destroy him, by giving him that powder. All this is true, as I hope for eternal salvation, and mercy from Almighty God, in whose most awful and immediate presence I must soon appear. I die in perfect peace and charity with all mankind, and do from the bottom of my soul forgive all my enemies, as also those persons who have in any manner contributed to, or been instrumental in bringing me to the ignominious death I am soon to suffer. This is my last declaration, as to the points contained in it; and I do most earnestly desire that it may be published after my death. Witness my hand,

MARY BLANDY.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**A**S the virtues of distill'd vinegar are not sufficiently known, it may be of service to the publick, if you give the following place in your Magazine.

Distilled vinegar is so powerful a repellent, that the most obstinate whitlow is cured by only immersing the finger in a

tea-cup of this liquor, holding it in some minutes, and repeating the same a few times; this, unless it be apostumated, absolutely takes off the heat, pain, throbbing, inflammation, &c. The use of distilled vinegar, upon this occasion, never fails. What sleepless nights, agonies of pain, and loss of nails, for want of so salutary an application!

But to give the reader a full idea of the excellence of its repelling quality, I will subjoin a short narrative of an accident which I saw, and which might have been attended with terrible consequences, had improper medicines been applied.

**A** porter with a hamper of wine upon his back, going too near a house which was then repairing, and the floors taken up, heedlessly trod upon an oaken plank wherein were large rusty nails, points upwards, three of which pierced thro' his shoes and stockings, and entered the sole of his foot above the depth of two inches, both feet wounded. The poor man, whether thro' present pain, or dread of what might be (for we have heard of amputations from trifling accidents comparative to this) turned pale and very sick. When his shoes and stockings were drawn off, not a single drop of blood appeared, but three holes with a frightful livid hue, very large indeed, and black with the rust which the nails had left in them. Under these calamitous circumstances, wounded in the most sensible and withal a depending part, amidst a complex of nerves, sinews, and tendons, what was to be done to prevent the influx of humours? Many urged, that the part should be bath'd with brandy, rum, or camphorated spirits; others, warm fomentations, the holes to be filled with tents armed with digestives; others, pultices well saturated with oil of turpentine, and previous to this, revulsions to be made by opening a vein in the arm, an emetick, cathartick, &c. Instead of all this apparatus, nothing was done but flannels dipt in distilled vinegar, wrapt about the legs and feet, and often renewed during the day; at night were laid to the feet thick rose-cakes, which had been long soaked in and had imbibed a great deal of distilled vinegar, and tied on by a slack bandage. The consequence of this was, a freedom from pain all night, and as much sleep as could be expected from such a position of the limb as would not admit of change of situation. In the morning no heat, swelling, nor inflammation, nor lividness, about the orifices of the wounds, but quite closed up. In a word, he found an absolute cure next day from the sole application of distilled vinegar.

JOHN ECCLES, vicar of Sutton.

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Come, all ye youths, whose hearts e'er bled By cruel  
 beauty's pride, Bring each a garland on your head, Let  
 none his sorrows hide. But hand in hand  
 around me move, Singing the saddest tales of  
 love; And see when your complaints ye join, If all your  
 wrongs, if all your wrongs, can equal mine.

2.  
 The happiest mortal once was I,  
 My heart no sorrows knew;  
 Pity the pain of which I die,  
 But ask not whence it grew.

3.  
 Yet, if a tempting fair you find,  
 That's very lovely, very kind;  
 Tho' bright as heav'n, whose stamp she bears,  
 Think on my fate, and shun her snares.

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1752.  
A COUNTRY DANCE.  
PRINCE GEORGE FOR EVER.



The first couple gallop down, two couple cast up, one couple  $\hat{=}$  hands acrofs with the top couple quite round  $\hat{=}$ , then the top couple gallop down, two couple cast up, one couple  $\hat{=}$  hands acrofs with the top couple quite round  $\hat{=}$ , the first couple crofs half figure, foot it fix long way, turn your partner, the first couple foot it corner ways, and turn his partner each strain.

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1752.

An ELEGY on Miss BLANDY.

'GAINST love, fond nature struggles still in vain; [woe?  
Is there no balm to sooth his sovereign  
Is there no charm in reason's grave domain,  
To bid the tortur'd bosom cease to glow?  
Philosophy affords her utmost art,  
And fain would teach the tyrant to obey;  
But, ah! too cool she penetrates the heart:  
He revels still with unremitted sway.  
Religion's self displays her solemn face;  
To her more power and influence is given,  
She comes array'd in each superior grace,  
And awful wears the signature of heaven.  
'Gainst her dread voice fond nature dares rebel, [laws,  
Nor raging passion owns her righteous  
But calls forth all th' antagonists of hell,  
To combat dreadful in the tyrant's cause.  
Yes, such the rage and insolence of love!  
Reason how weak! philosophy how vain!  
Yes, Blandy late did all your efforts prove,  
But still enslav'd, she dragg'd his cruel chain.  
In vain religion 'gainst his prowess stood;  
His rage was great—At his commanding nod, [blood,  
Unhallow'd hands pour'd out a parent's  
'Gainst nature's feeling, and the stamp of God!  
Could not a father's venerable age  
Forbid the hand of violence to rise!

Could no kind thoughts suppress resentment's rage! [threat'ning skies!  
No dread of vengeance from the  
When blood is spilt, the ministers of air,  
Who keep th' eternal archives of the sky,  
Each drop record, in marks of horror there,  
While nature heaves a sympathetick sigh.  
And ye gay tribes, who bloom in beauty's pride,  
Attend her fate; her piteous story scan:  
O not too much in lavish praise confide;  
For, ah! the perjuries of faithless man!  
Shun flattery's lure, fair beauty's cruel bane;  
She dares solicit virtue's self to yield:  
What tho' she stings not with immediate pain, [steel'd  
Yet her fine shafts are with destruction  
How many a fair, who honour once possess, [sle'd?  
Now weeps sweet innocence and virtue  
She felt her venom tingling in the breast,  
And sunk in pleasure's yet unlicens'd bed.  
Yes, beauty weeps, and weeps and sighs in vain, [grief;  
Nor finds a balsam for the sovereign  
For, ah! contempt perpetuates the stain:  
Where can returning virtue find relief?  
Ye blushing virgins view a woman's shame: [tray'd;  
A spoiler came; he flatter'd and bewitch'd  
With passion's gusts, he shook her tender frame, [maid.  
And to a murd'ress turn'd th' indulgent



Is there no curse to blast a villain's days?  
 No bolts of vengeance in the stores  
 above,  
 To strike th' assassin in his darksome maze,  
 Who murder'd innocence by lawless  
 love?

A father bleeds, struck by a daughter's  
 hand: [calls;  
 Now vengeance threatens, rigid justice  
 Blood shed for blood, is nature's just de-  
 mand; [falls.

The law remits not, and a daughter  
 Awake, ye beauties, from the soothing  
 dream: [prove,

Behold what dangers innocence must  
 When once fair virtue's tofs'd in passion's  
 stream: [love.

Poor Blandy fell—The cruel cause was  
 When'er remembrance calls the scene to  
 view, [weep:

Then drop a tear—'Tis nature bids you  
 No more with bitterness her faults pursue,  
 But let them rest in dark oblivion's sleep.

'Tis done—and justice now demands no  
 more: [cease;

The debt is paid!—Let persecution  
 For since her shameful agonies are o'er,  
 O let her sleep in unmolested peace.

DRACO.

To a YOUNG LADY.

READ here the pangs of unsuccessful  
 love, [prove,  
 View the dire ills the weary sufferers  
 When care in every shape has leave to  
 reign,

And keener sharpens ev'ry sense of pain:  
 No charm the cruel spoiler can controul,  
 He blasts the beauteous features of the  
 soul; [breast,

With various conflicts rends the destin'd  
 And lays th' internal fair creation waste:  
 The dreadful dæmon raging unconfin'd,  
 To his dire purpose bends the passive  
 mind; [pears,

Gloomy and dark the prospect round ap-  
 Doubts spring from doubts, and fears en-  
 gender fears;

Hope after hope goes out in endless night,  
 And all is anguish, torture and affright.

O! beauteous friend, a gentler fate be  
 thine; [shine;

Still may thy star with mildest influence  
 May heav'n surround thee with its dar-  
 ling care, [fair;

And make thee happy, as it made thee  
 That gave thee sweetness, unaffected ease,  
 The pleasing look, that ne'er was taught  
 to please, [no part,

Genuine of charms, where falsehood claims  
 Which not alone entice, but fix the  
 heart:

And far beyond all these, supreme in  
 place,

The virtuous mind, an undecaying grace.  
 Still may thy youth each fond endearment  
 prove

Of tender friendship and complacent love;  
 May love approach thee, in the mildest  
 dress,

And court thee to domestick happiness;  
 And bring along the pow'r that only  
 knows

To heighten human joys and soften woes;  
 For woes will be in life; these still return,  
 The good, the beauteous, and the wise  
 must mourn: [vide,

Doubl'd the joy that friendship does di-  
 lessen'd the pain when arm'd the social  
 side: [the groan,

But ah! how fierce the pang, how deep  
 When strong affliction finds the weak  
 alone! [ter'd days,

Then may a friend still guard thy shel-  
 And guide thee safe thro' fortune's mystick  
 ways; [approves,

The happy youth, whom most thy soul  
 Friend of thy choice, and husband of thy  
 loves, [spire,

Whose holy flame heav'n's altar does in-  
 That burns thro' life one clear unfully'd  
 fire, [to breast,

A mutual warmth that glows from breast  
 Who loving is belov'd, and blessing blest.  
 Then all the pleasing scenes of life ap-  
 pear, [dear,

The charms of kindred and relations  
 The smiling offspring, love's far better  
 part,

And all the social meltings of the heart:  
 Then harlot pleasure, with her wanton  
 train

Seduces from the perfect state in vain;  
 In vain to the lock'd ear the Syren sings,  
 When angels shadow with their guardian  
 wings.

Such, fair Monimia, be thy sacred lot,  
 When ev'ry memory of him's forgot,  
 Whose faithful muse inspir'd the pious  
 pray'r, [care;

And weary'd heav'n to keep thee in its  
 That pleas'd it would its choicest influ-  
 ence show'r,

Or on thy serious, or thy mirthful hour;  
 That joy may grow on joy, and constant  
 last, [past;

And each new day rise brighter than the  
 Conspicuous known in ev'ry scene of life,  
 The mother, sister, daughter, friend and  
 wife; [breath,

Till late, late be the hour thou yield'st thy  
 And 'midst applauding friends retir'd to  
 death;

Then wake renew'd to endless happiness,  
 When heav'n shall see that all was good,  
 and blest.

CON-

## CONTEMPLATION.

—Rursusque resurgens  
Sævit amor.—

Virg. Æn. 4.

**O** Voice divine, whose charmed strain  
No mortal measure may attain,  
O powerful to appease the smart,  
That festers in a wounded heart,  
Whose mystick numbers can assuage  
The bosom of tumult'ous rage,  
Can strike the dagger from despair,  
And shut the watchful eye of care.  
Oft lur'd by thee, the joy of all,  
Hope comes unto the wretches call;  
Exil'd by thee, and dispossest,  
Envy forsakes the human breast.  
Full oft with thee the bard retires,  
And lost to earth, to heav'n aspires;  
How nobly lost! with thee to rove  
Thro' the long deepning solemn grove,  
Or underneath the moonlight pale,  
To silence trust some plaintive tale  
Of nature's ills, and mankind's woes,  
While kings and all the proud repose;  
Or where some holy aged oak  
A stranger to the woodman's stroke,  
From the high rock's aerial crown  
In twisting arches bending down,  
Bathes in the smooth pellucid stream,  
Full oft he waits the mystick dream  
Of mankind's joys right understood,  
And of the all-prevailing good.

Go forth invok'd, O voice divine!  
And issue from thy fainted shrine;  
Go search each solitude around,  
Where contemplation may be found,  
Where'er apart the goddess stands  
With lifted eyes and heaven-raised hands;  
If rear'd on speculation's hill  
Her raptur'd soul enjoys its fill  
Of far-transporting nature's scene,  
Air, ocean, mountain, river, plain;  
Or if with measur'd step she go  
Where meditation spreads below,  
In bosom'd vale her ample store,  
'Till weary fancy can no more;  
Or inward if she turn her gaze,  
And all th' internal world surveys;  
With joy complacent sees succeed  
In fair array, each comely deed.  
She hears alone thy potent strain,  
All other musick charms in vain;  
In vain the sprightly notes resound,  
That from the gilded roofs rebound,  
When the light-footed troops advance  
To form the quaint and orb'd dance;  
In vain unhallow'd lips implore,  
She hearkens sole to thy chaste lore.  
Then bring the lonely nymph along,  
Obsequious to thy muse-like song;  
Bid her, to bless the secret bow'r,  
And heighten wisdom's solemn hour,  
Bring faith, endu'd with eagle eyes,  
That joins the earth to distant skies,

Bland hope that makes each sorrow less;  
Still smiling calm amidst distress;  
And her the meek-ey'd charity,  
Not least, tho' youngest of the three.  
Then add warm friendship to the train,  
Social, yielding and humane;  
And, seldom on this earth survey'd,  
Silence, sober-suited maid,  
Knowledge the sage, whose radiant light  
Darts quick across the mental night;  
And by his side advance the dame,  
All glowing with celestial flame,  
Devotion, high above that soars,  
And sings exulting, and adores,  
Dares fix on heav'n a mortal's gaze,  
And triumph 'midst the seraph's blaze;  
Last, to crown all, with these be join'd  
The decent nun, fair peace of mind,  
Whom innocence, e'er yet betray'd,  
Bore young in Eden's happy shade:  
Resign'd, contented, meek and mild,  
Of blameless mother, blameless child.

But from these woods, O thou retire!  
Hood-winkt superstition dire;  
Zeal that clanks her iron hands,  
And bathes in blood her ruthless hands;  
Far hence hypocrisy away,  
With pious semblance to betray,  
Whose angel outside fair, contains  
A heart corrupt, and foul with stains;  
Ambition mad, that stems alone  
The boistrous surge, with bladders blown;  
Anger, with wild disorder'd pace;  
And malice pale of famish'd face;  
Loud-tongu'd clamour, get thee far  
Hence, to wrangle at the bar;  
With opening mouths vain rumour hung;  
And falsehood with her serpent tongue;  
Revenge, her bloodshot eyes on fire,  
And hissing envy's snaky tire;  
With jealousy, the fiend most fell  
Who bears about his inmate hell;  
Now far apart with haggard mien  
To lone suspicion list'ning seen,  
Now in a gloomy band appears  
Of shallow doubts, and pale-ey'd fears;  
Whom dire remorse of giant kind  
Pursues with scorpion lash behind:  
But chiefly love, love far off fly,  
Nor interrupt my privacy;  
Contemplation's sober ear  
Disdains thy syren song to hear;  
Then with thy treach'rous train be gone,  
Contemplation comes anon.

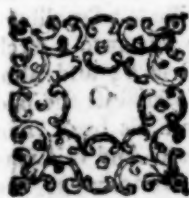
[To be continued.]

On Miss CHARLOT CLAYTON'S  
BIRTH-DAY, Dec. 11.

**T**HE shortest day, and longest night,  
Gave birth to all that's fair and bright,  
So from the cloud of blackest dye,  
The brightest lightnings always fly.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



ON March 25, at the affizes at Shrewsbury, 5 persons received sentence of death, one for burglary, two for sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, and a woman for picking pockets.

On the 30th his majesty in council declared his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, and nominated the following persons to be lords justices during his absence, viz. the Abp. of Canterbury, lord Hardwicke lord chancellor, earl Granville lord president, earl Gower lord privy-seal, duke of Marlborough lord steward, duke of Grafton lord chamberlain, duke of Argyll, duke of Newcastle one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, duke of Dorset lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord Cavendish of Hardwick, commonly called marquis of Hartington, master of the horse, earl of Holderness another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, earl of Albemarle groom of the stole, lord Anson first commissioner of the admiralty, and Henry Pelham, Esq; first commissioner of the treasury.

The next day, at five in the morning, his majesty set out from St. James's for Harwich, to embark for Holland, in order to proceed for Hanover.

At the affizes at York, a man for stealing, two men for house-breaking, one for stealing a gelding, and a woman for stealing 19 guineas, received sentence of death. At Taunton 3 men were condemned for sheep-stealing; and at the affizes at Stratford for the county of Warwick three were capitally convicted.

FRIDAY, April 3.

The affizes ended at Kingston for the county of Surrey, when 12 men and 2 women received sentence of death, viz. Robert Darby for robbing the Western mail, July 29 last, on Black-Water-Heath; Edward Smith (pleaded guilty) Robert Stamper and Benjamin Mitchel for robbing John Lawson, Esq; on Putney common; John Saunders (pleaded guilty) and Charles Campbell, for knocking at the door, and then forcibly entering the house of Mr. Cooper in the Grange-Walk, Southwark, binding him and his son, and taking thereout sundry goods; Thomas Gregory, and George Thorowgood, for horse-stealing; John Hamilton for forgery; Alexander M'Key for high treason, in making counterfeit shillings; Richard Patrick and Mary Morgan for burglary; William Peacock, for sheep-stealing; and Mary Langden, for stealing in a dwell-

April, 1752.

ing-house 5 guineas. The judge reprieved the 7 following before he left the town, viz. Smith, Stamper, Mitchell, Morgan, Langden, Thorowgood, and Peacock.

At this affizes Robert Linguard was tried for perjury, in falsely swearing at the trial of Richard Coleman, who was executed for the murder of Sarah Green, that he, Linguard, saw Coleman go by his house, the Horse and Groom near Newington church, with a woman, between 11 and 12 on the night the poor woman was so inhumanly treated, upon whose evidence 'tis supposed the jury found Coleman guilty. (See Mag. for last year, p. 426.) Upon this trial it was proved by 3 witnesses that supped with Linguard at his house that night, that he went to bed drunk between 9 and 10 o'clock, and that they stayed there till near 12: Many other proofs appeared, that made it past dispute, that he was guilty. His sentence was to stand in the pillory for one hour, to be imprisoned 12 months, and afterwards to be transported for 7 years.

MONDAY, 6.

Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for poisoning her father. (See her trial in our last, p. 127.) We have already given an account of her behaviour at her execution, (p. 188.) and shall here add the following circumstances. When she got up about 5 steps of the ladder, she said, Gentlemen, I beg you will not hang me high, for the sake of decency; and being desired to go up a little higher, she did two steps more, and then turning herself on the ladder, had a little trembling, and said, I am afraid I shall fall. After she had spoke to the people, and desired them to pray for her, she pulled a white handkerchief, which was tied round her head for that purpose, over her eyes, which not being low enough, a person standing by stepped up the ladder, and pulled it farther down; then giving the signal by holding out a little book which she had in her hand, she was turned off.

At the sessions of oyer and terminer and goal delivery at Bristol, two men were condemned for a robbery on the highway, and one for returning from transportation.

TUESDAY, 7.

His majesty having been detained some days at Harwich by contrary winds, set sail on Monday the 6th at 3 in the afternoon, and this day at 4 in the afternoon

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landed at Helvoetsluys, and on the 10th arrived at Hanover.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The Rev. Mr. Romaine resign'd his place of professor of Astronomy at Gresham college.

The annual dinner of the governors of St. Luke's hospital for lunatics was held at Grocers hall, where were present the Abp. of Canterbury, the bishop of Norwich, with many of the court of aldermen, and other persons of distinction. After dinner a collection was made for the charity, which amounted to 1732l. 8s. 6d.

Alexander Sheafe, Esq; having been the day before elected governor, and Charles Palmer, Esq; deputy governor of the Bank of England, the following gentlemen were on this day chosen directors for the year ensuing, viz. Bryan Benson, Stamp Brooksbank, John Bance, Matthew Beachcroft, Thomas Cooke, Benjamin Lethieullier, Benjamin Longuet, Robert Nettleton, Charles Savage, Robert Salusbury, John South, Peter Thomas, Godfrey Thornton, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Merrill Burrell, Bartholomew Burton, Richard Chiswell, John Eaton Dodsworth, Henry Herring, William Hunt, Theophilus Salway, James Spilman, and James Theobald, Esqrs.

The same day the following gentlemen were chosen directors of the East-India company, viz. William Baker, Esq; alderman, William Braund, \*Robert Boodle, Christopher Burrow, \*Richard Chauncy, Charles Cutts, Peter Du Cane, Abel Fonnerau, Peter Godfrey, Charles Gough, John Hope, Michael Impey, Stephen Law, Nicholas Linwood, William Mabbott, John Payne, Henry Plant, \*Thomas Phipps, Jones Raymond, Thomas Rous, \*Whichcott Turner, Timothy Tullie, William Willy, and \*James Winter, Esqrs.

N. B. Those marked with \* are new ones.

THURSDAY, 9.

At the affizes at Chester, Stanley, M'Canelly, Morgan and Boyde, all Irishmen, received sentence of death for the late most audacious robbery of Mr. John Porter's house, about two miles from Chester; which remarkable affair, with the extraordinary behaviour of Mr. Porter's youngest daughter, a girl about 13 years of age, our readers may see a full account of in our Magazine for February last, p. 89. Boyde, on account of his youth, and his having begged of his comrades to spare Mr. Porter's life, had his judgment changed for transportation; but the 3 others were ordered to be executed. One Robinson was condemned at the same affizes for a robbery, but reprieved,

MONDAY, 13.

Thomas Ashley, gardener, of Isleworth,

was tried at the Old Bailey for wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing at the trial of Joseph Goddard (who was tried in Sept. sessions, for robbing Henry Simons the Jew of 554 ducats,) that he, Ashley, on Aug. 21. near the turnpike on Smallberry-Green, did throw the Jew into a ditch and scratch him with briars; and also, that he did throw a stone against the said Simons the Jew and break his head, and cause the blood to come: And this was said to be in contradiction to what the Jew swore at Goddard's trial, which was, that his head was broke by the persons that robbed him. It appeared upon the testimony of two women that were present during the whole transaction at Smallberry-Green, and also of three gentlemen that were riding along the road at that time, that Ashley was drunk and run after the Jew, but that he did not put him in a ditch, or throw any stone at him, or hurt him at all: The people where he lodged that night at Brentford, proved that the Jew was no ways bloody or hurt when he came there. The trial lasted about 7 hours, and the jury, without going out of court, brought him in guilty. The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Davey; for the prisoner, Mr. serjeant Hayward and Mr. Lawton. (See an account of the trial between Mr. James Ashley and the Jew, in our last, p. 137.)

TUESDAY, 14.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 7 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. John Salisbury, for robbing the turnpike-man on Smallberry-Green; John Stevens for a robbery on the highway; Robert Lake, for robbing the Rev. Mr. Noble on Mount Pleasant; George Hall and George Bassett, for a burglary; John Turner, for stealing 20 sheep; and John Knight, for stealing a silver pint-mug, and two silver spoons, in a dwelling-house. Lord Lemster, for killing capt. Grey in a duel, (see p. 142.) was found guilty of manslaughter.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 32d year of his age.

THURSDAY, 16.

Was held the annual meeting of the sons of the clergy. The three collections, viz. on the rehearsal day at St. Paul's, this morning at the sermon at the same church, and at merchant-taylors hall after dinner, amounted in all to 1060l. 8s.

The same day was held a general court of the Free British Fishery, at Mercers-hall, when Mr. alderman Bethell, the president, acquainted them, that con-  
trade

trafts had been made within the time limited by act of parliament, to the amount of above 77,000*l.* which, with above 34,000*l.* actually expended, made near the sum of 112,000*l.* That the monies already paid in, amounted to about 104,000*l.* and that every circumstance had been punctually executed, as directed by act of parliament; so that the subscribers were entitled to the three per cent. bounty-money therein granted.

## FRIDAY, 17.

Came on at the court of King's-bench, Westminster, a trial, wherein Dr. Thompson, an eminent physician, was plaintiff, and an apothecary defendant. The action was brought for defamatory words spoken by the defendant, in order to prejudice the plaintiff in his profession. After a trial of 4 hours, the fact being fully proved, and numbers of the nobility and persons of the first distinction appearing in support of the doctor's reputation, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

## FRIDAY, 24.

This morning about six o'clock, Robert Darby, who was convicted the last assizes at Kingston for robbing the Western mail, was conveyed in a coach and four from the New-goal, attended by a party of horse grenadiers, to Blackwater-heath, and executed pursuant to his sentence. He is hung in chains at the said place.

## MONDAY, 27.

Stevens, Lake, Hall, Basset and Turner, condemned last Sessions at the Old-Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn. Knight was ordered to be transported for life.

## WEDNESDAY, 29.

Salisbury, another of the condemned malefactors, was executed on Smallberry-Green, for robbing the Turnpike man there, and dangerously wounding him; and afterwards hung in chains.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 30. **H**ON. Mr. Villers, brother to the earl of Jersey, and one of the lords of the admiralty, to lady Charlotte Capel, daughter of the late earl of Essex.

31. Edward Stephenson, Esq; to Miss Dash, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

April 2. James Cresset, Esq; treasurer to the prince of Wales, and secretary to the princess dowager of Wales, to Mrs. Knight, sister to Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

4. John Spencer Colepepper, Esq; of the Charter-house, to Miss Molly Webb.

5. Thomas Higginson, Esq; to Miss Dorothy Long, of St. James's-street.

6. Mr. George Gordon, jun. of Rochester, to Miss Nancy Smith, of Oporto.

7. Richard Dixon Skerine, of Warley, in Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Tryon, only daughter and sole heiress of John Tryon, Esq; of Colly-Weston, in Northamptonshire.

8. Thomas Smith, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Nicholson, of Golden-square.

9. Rev. Mr. Thomas Gregory, fellow of Dulwich college, to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. William Herbert, of Carlhalton in Surrey.

11. Rev. Dr. Thomas Rutherford, of St. John's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Abdy, sister to Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart.

13. Rev. Mr. Benson, nephew to the bishop of Gloucester, to the Hon. Miss Leonora Bathurst, daughter to lord Bathurst.

Roger Kynaston, Esq; to Miss Mary Powell, at Shrewsbury.

14. James Wilson, Esq; of Hanover-square, to Miss King, of Bruton-street.

Dr. Pringle, physician to the duke of Cumberland, to Miss Charlotte Oliver, second daughter to Dr. Oliver.

Robert Shaftoe, of Benwell, Esq; to Miss Camilla Allen, of the Flats, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

— Barwell, Esq; to Miss Bellasse, daughter to the lord visc. Falconberg.

20. Samuel Hilton, Esq; of Egham, in Surrey, to Miss Susannah Longden, of Strutton-street, Piccadilly.

23. Mr. Joseph Dickerson, of Charterhouse-square, to Miss Turner of Richmond, niece to Whichcot Turner, Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company.

25. Lord visc. Middleton, to Miss Townshend, niece to the lord visc. Townshend.

April 7. The lady of — Dowfel, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

14. The lady of — Grimston, Esq; eldest son of the lord viscount Grimston, of a son.

15. Countess of Kerry, sister to the earl of Cavan, and wife to James Tilson, Esq; of a daughter.

16. The lady of — Carey, Esq; of a daughter.

23. Lady Caroline Damer, daughter to the duke of Dorset, and lady of Joseph Damer, Esq; of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

March 26. **T**HE learned Dr. Ashton, master of Jesus college, Cambridge.

27. Sir John Cotton, Bart. at Stretton in Bedfordshire, the last heir male and representative of the ancient, honourable and loyal family of the Bruce Cottons.

It was this gentleman's grandfather, who made that prince-like donation to the publick of an invaluable collection of antient MSS. well known throughout the world by the name of the Cotton-library; and it was Sir Robert Cotton the famous antiquary, and grandfather to the last mentioned gentleman, who at an immense expence collected these MSS.

28. Lady Margaret Cecil, sister to the earl of Salisbury.

29. Rt. Hon. Mary countess dowager of Derby.

April 1. Lieut. col. Reynolds, of the third reg. of foot-guards, who served in all the campaigns under the duke of Marlborough.

Sir Charles Hudson, Bart. at Midhurst in Sussex.

5. Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. near Wakefield in Yorkshire.

Hon. Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, Bart. at his seat at Sauchie-Lodge, in the shire of Clackmannan, in Scotland.

6. Hon. Thomas Arundel, count of the most sacred Roman empire, and uncle to the present lord Arundel of Wardour.

William Fawkener, Esq; one of the directors of the bank, and elder brother of Sir Everard Fawkener.

John Scrope, Esq; secretary to the treasury, and member of parliament for Lyme in Dorsetshire. He was formerly one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Rev. Dr. Coney, rector of the Abbey and of St. James's, in Bath.

Lady Betty Fielding, sister to the earl of Denbigh.

10. Mr. Samuel Cranmer, a Goldsmith in Fleet-Street, and many years common-council man of Farringdon without.

11. William Cheselden, Esq; surgeon to the royal hospital at Chelsea, a gentleman very eminent in his profession.

18. Rt. Hon. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, visc. Fincaisle, baron Murray of Blair, Mouillin and Tillimet; one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and a lord of his majesty's bedchamber; general of foot on the British establishment, col. of the third reg. of foot guards, and governor of Plymouth.

Hon. Mrs. Jane Lowther, sister to the late lord visc. Lonsdale.

19. Rev. Julius Deeds, M. A. one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, and rector of the churches of Great Mongeham and Dymchurch.

20. John Searle, Esq; one of the senior proctors of the Arches court of Canterbury, and one of the principal clerks in the prerogative office.

21. John Laroche, Esq; member of parliament for Bodmin, in Cornwall.

22. Anthony Cracherode, Esq; formerly solicitor to the treasury.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**E**LIAS la Fargue, M. A. presented by the earl of Macclesfield, to the rectory of Brace Burgh, in Lincolnshire.—William Maffey, A. B. and fellow of St. John's college Cambridge, by Sir Rowland Hill, bart. to the rectory of Ditchingham, near Norwich.—John Jones, L. L. B. by the bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Kerwood, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. John Griffith, by the archbishop of York, to the rectory of Handsworth, in Yorkshire.—Dr. Syms, minister of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, by the lord chancellor, to the living of Hampton-Court.—Dr. Henry Goodall, by the bishop of Ely, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Ely.—Mr. Thomas Sampson, of Wandsworth, appointed minister of Kew chapel, in the room of Mr. Stephen Duck, presented to the living of Byfleet.—William Hardy, M. A. presented by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Milton Keynes, in the county of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln.—Talbot Lloyd, M. A. by Peter lord King, baron of Ockham, to the living of Langham, in Essex.—Mr. Tristram, fellow of Christ college, Oxford, by the Hon. —Chetwynd, Esq; executor to lord visc. Bolingbroke, to the rectory of Alesworth, Bucks.—Mr. Dodd, of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, chosen lecturer of West-Ham and Bow, and not Mr. Jeffries, as mentioned by mistake.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**R**EV. Philip Young, D. D. appointed by the bishop of Ely, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Afton, deceased.—William Gibbons, of the island of Jamaica, Esq; made a baronet of Great-Britain.—James West, Esq; made secretary to the treasury, in the room of John Scrope, Esq; deceased; and Nicholas Harding, Esq; joint secretary, in the room of Mr. West.—Rev. Mr. Cockayne, nephew to Mr. alderman Cockayne, unanimously chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Romaine, who resigned.—Thomas Ramden, Esq; made secretary for the Latin tongue to his majesty, during his majesty's pleasure.—Joseph Mallefer, Esq; made a capt. in col. Lee's reg. of foot, now on the Irish establishment.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**L**IME Platt, of Coleman-street, ironmonger.—Jun Baptista Rebillion, of St. Ann's, in the liberty of Westminster, carver.—Charles Evans, of St. Ann's, Westminster, hosier.—Rob. Chalmer, of Mansfield-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.—



## The Monthly Catalogue for March and April, 1752. 193

chant.—Tho. Hatherill, of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, merchant.—Steven Ribouleau, late of Southampton, vinegar-merchant, and distiller.—John Read, late of Bristol, cornfactor.—Arthur Podmore, late of St. John-street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's without, haberdasher of small wares.—Tho. Allen, of Deane's court, St. Martin's le Grand, merchant.—Wm. Johnson, of Fleet-street, merchant.—Ri. Knight, late of Felfeham, in Suffex, factor.—Joseph Redmond, late of London, mariner, and dealer.—Adam Allyn, of

St. Clement's Danes, distiller, and dealer.—Edm. Ogden of Liverpool, merchant.—Samuel Besouth, of Colnbrook, Bucks, brewer.—Samuel Gerrard, late of Chester, cheefefactor.—William Smith, late of Fish-street-hill, draper, salesman, and taylor.—Richard Whitton, now or late of Cannon-street, brazier.—Eliz. Witting-stall, of Bath, milliner.—Benj. Highatt, late of Stuart-street, within the Tower Hamlets, dealer in yarn.—Ann Piercy, of New Sarum, widow, carrier, and dealer in drugs. [The rest in our next.]

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